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MODIFICATION OF WATER POWER ACT IS STRONGLY URGED

Congress Should Rescind Clause Including National Parks in Public Land Open to Claim, Declares William E. Colby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Inclusion by the Water Power Act of national parks and monuments as part of the public domain open to claim for the purposes of power development is deplored by William E. Colby, trustee of the National Parks Association, vice-president of the American Forestry Association, and president of the Sierra Club of California.
"There are few things more vital to the national welfare than to preserve inviolate for all time some of our wonder spots in their primeval condition as examples of pure wilderness, to use a favorite expression of John Muir, for the enjoyment and uplift of the generations to come," said Mr. Colby to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The passage of the federal Water Power Act by Congress last June brings an entirely new situation before the country in regard to the national parks since the establishment of the Yellowstone National Park in 1872. All matters affecting national parks have been directly under the control of Congress. Suddenly, without any warning, Congress inserted in the Water Power Act a clause including national parks and monuments in the public land open to filing of claims for water power developments. The President seriously considered vetoing the bill but on the promise of Senator Jones that an act excluding national parks from its operation would be urged on the convening of Congress he reluctantly signed.

Authority in Commission

"The act places all such claims before a commission comprised of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of War, who are to have final authority to grant permits for water power in public lands. By including the national parks in this act it seems that anyone filing on a water power site within a national park brings his claims directly before this commission and can be granted a permit which would entirely alter and in many cases destroy the national parks which have been established for the benefit of our supreme scenic spots and areas for recreation and educational resorts.

"Heretofore the national parks have been considered inviolate, and there is only one instance in which any water power or reservoir site has been granted in a national park during the many years of their existence. This was in the case of the Hetch-Hetchy grant in the city of San Francisco, and it was only after 10 years of exhaustive research and long arguments that Congress reluctantly granted this site, induced by a belief of impelling necessity of a great municipality. Prior to that grant several secretaries of the interior had stated that they thought it was the duty of Congress to pass upon such matters, which ought not to rest within the powers of the administrative department. With broad vision, Secretary Payne set a high standard on this subject when he announced that he would under no circumstances consider any request for a permit within a national park until the matter had been reconsidered by Congress. The matter is up for reconsideration and now that Congress has had further light thrown on the dangerous situation it should without delay rescind this obnoxious clause."

Claims Already Filed

Upon the authority of Francis P. Farquhar, editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin, it is reported that the city of Los Angeles, immediately upon the passage of the act, sent its representatives all through the Sierra Nevada Range and filed claims on a number of water power sites, including several in the Yosemite National Park.

"Claims were filed on the Illwacoite Basin, on Little Yosemite Valley and on the wonderful Waterwheel Falls of the Tuolumne River, all among the most important scenic features of this famous national park," said Mr. Farquhar. "These permits have not yet been granted, but, under this Water Power Act, the only thing that stands between the integrity of the parks and the use of these scenic features for water power development is the action of the administrative officers who comprise the Water Power Board. These sites are many hundred miles from the city of Los Angeles, and would form a great development scheme, but the zeal for such developments should not outweigh such important considerations as our national parks, which in themselves form an increasing source of revenue to the community and should be a source of pride not only to the nation as a whole, but to every community."

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—The new Italian Ambassador, Commendatore Giacomo de Martino, arrived here yesterday afternoon. He was met at Victoria Station by Mr. Pirelli, who has been acting as chargé d'affaires since the former ambassador, the Marquess Imperiali left.

PLANS FOR VOTING IN UPPER SILESIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
KATTOWITZ, Silesia (Friday).—It is stated here that the inter-allied plebiscite commission will publish lists of voters for Upper Silesia on January 14. All claims in connection with the lists are to be made before March 3. The plebiscite will be taken about the middle of March. The vote of the non-residents will be taken on a different day, the exact date to be fixed later on.

The following categories of voters have been formulated: 1, permanent residents, natives of Upper Silesia; 2, non-residents, natives of Upper Silesia; 3, permanent residents since 1904 without regard to where they come from; 4, permanent residents up to 1904 natives of Upper Silesia, expelled by the German authorities. All permanent residents will vote at their place of residence; non-residents will vote at the place they originally came from.

ATTEMPT TO BALK DRY ENFORCEMENT

Motion to Recommit Sundry Civil Bill, in Order to Amend by Striking Out Appropriation, Fails in the National House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Just after the Sundry Civil Bill, as amended in the course of a week's consideration, had been accepted by a vote of the House, James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, moved to recommit it in order to amend by striking out the appropriation for the enforcement of prohibition, but he got poor support on both sides of the House, and the motion was defeated.

As the galleries looked on at the rising vote, one man said: "The number of dries seems to be constantly increasing." An amendment had been put through during the discussion of the bill specifically appropriating \$200,000 of the \$600,000 appropriated for special assistants to the Attorney-General and the United States district attorneys. This, in part, made up for the special fund of \$200,000 for prohibition enforcement which Attorney-General Palmer had asked for, but which the appropriation committee cut out entirely.

Another bit of compensation is found in the \$6,500,000 allowed the Treasury for enforcement of prohibition, in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriations Bill. To be sure, the Treasury had asked for \$1,000,000 more, but on the other hand it is \$1,000,000 better than was appropriated for the same purpose for the current year.

More money than that can be spent, James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, stated: "The committee has given a rather liberal allowance to the Department of Justice in the \$6,000,000 for special assistants. In addition to that, the appropriation for the detection and prosecution of crimes, amounting to \$2,600,000, would be available for such prosecutions. If the Attorney-General so desired, he could spend every cent of this for the prosecution of the enforcement law violations that have been, or will be reported to him."

William M. Williams, Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in the course of his testimony, declared that to conclude the enforcement work with the force as of October 31, 1920, would cost \$1,617,000.

CONSTITUTING THE FIUME GOVERNMENT

London Times News Service
MILAN, Italy (January 6).—The special correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera" at Abbazia reports that the new government of Fiume which was to have been constituted last night, was to include the following: Dr. Grossich, president; Dr. Shringhetti, Minister of Interior; Captain Host-Venturi, Minister for National Defense; Mr. Rudan, Minister of Finance; Mr. Rubianich, Minister of Public Economy; Mr. Marassi, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Stiglich, Minister of Justice; and Dr. Bellasio, Minister of Public Instruction.

Large Sum Abstracted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Friday).—Gabriel d'Annunzio's safe has been rifled and the "Tribuna" says that the amount taken from the treasury represents 7,000,000 of the 13,000,000 lire handed over by the commander of the steamer Cogne, which was taken into Fiume by Gabriel d'Annunzio's men. The theft was made, it is alleged, by an officer, who decamped by aeroplane with the money and with certain documents bearing on the relations that existed between Gabriel d'Annunzio, Nicholas Lenine and Charles Radek.

COAL FACTS SENT TO MR. PALMER

Chairman of Investigating Committee Makes Announcement to Senate—Extra Cost to War Department Was \$3,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Evidence secured by the special Senate committee on production and reconstruction relative to exorbitant prices charged the government for coal bought by the War Department has been submitted to the Department of Justice, so that appropriate action may be taken, the chairman, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, stated on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

The evidence submitted to the Department of Justice bore particularly on a transaction which involved the Watkins Coal Company of the central Pennsylvania coal district, which, it was developed in the committee hearings, had made a profit of \$6 a ton on coal sold to the War Department. Members of the committee believe that the profit made at the expense of the government would justify action under the amendment of the Lever act for food and fuel control.

Senator Calder's announcement that the attention of the Department of Justice had been called to the coal profiteering was made during a discussion in the Senate of the disclosures made by the committee. Senators who could not keep in touch with the hearings displayed great interest in and indignation at the evidence of attempts to hold up the government. There was considerable criticism of what was termed the loose and slipshod business methods pursued by the War Department.

Increased Cost \$3,500,000

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, precipitated the discussion on the floor when he inserted figures in the record to show that the increased cost of coal to the War Department was \$3,500,000, and not \$1,500,000, as had previously been reported.

Senator Kenyon declared that the failure of the War Department to commandeer coal as the Navy Department did, not only cost the government \$3,500,000 more for coal than it would otherwise have had to pay, but it also tended to raise coal prices both to the government and to the general consumer on the open market.

"What was the former contract price of coal paid by the War Department when it bought under contract?" asked Allee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio.

"I don't know the exact amount, but it was below the market price," Mr. Kenyon answered.

"Were these higher prices charged by the same operators who sold at a lower price?" continued Senator Pomerene.

"We were not able to tie up production costs in all cases with selling costs," Senator Calder said. "This we intend to do so far as we can."

"I have this observation to make," continued Senator Kenyon. "If the whole American people have been robbed on coal as the government has been robbed, the theft will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars."

Former Profits Low

"It is interesting to observe that commercial interests were invited to come to Canton, Ohio, a few years ago to buy coal at 90 cents a ton," Senator Pomerene commented. "Furthermore, at an investigation by the grand jury in Cleveland, coal operators testified that they were happy to get a profit of 10 cents per ton."

"Was Colonel Wentz, the purchasing agent for the War Department, a Fletcher-year man?" Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, inquired.

Senator Calder explained that Colonel Wentz did not belong to the "dollar-a-year" variety of government aide and added that he was now out of the army and that his part in the transaction had been fully explained to the satisfaction of the committee.

"There must have been a supply of coal obtainable when he bought for the War Department," said Senator Pomerene. "Why didn't Colonel Wentz contract for that coal in the name of the government instead of buying spot coal?"

"The blame for that lies with the War Department and not with Colonel Wentz," Senator Calder replied.

Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia, in course of a colloquy between him and members of the committee, sought to establish that the committee had singled out the coal business for evidence of profiteering rather than investigating profiteering in building materials, clothing and other businesses.

desire to broaden its scope they can do so."

He added that the effect of priority orders on coal issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission and prepared by the National Coal Association, which was backing the operators, was to increase the price of coal to buyers and to destroy contracts formerly made by the operators.

Miles Pindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, asked Senator Calder if he had looked up the criminal statutes to see whether the conditions the committee has discovered are subject to prosecution.

"We have submitted the facts to the Department of Justice," said Senator Calder, "asking them to take such action as they deem warranted. What they will do we do not know."

Municipal Yards Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Charles W. Bryan, brother of William J. Bryan, yesterday filed a petition with the city council demanding the establishment of a municipal coal yard. He says that although the country is overstocked with coal, local dealers are charging \$14 a ton for coal that can be laid down in the city for \$6.50 a ton. He says the condition is intolerable, and that in the interest of public safety it should be remedied.

LORD MAYOR'S CASE STILL UNDECIDED

Mr. O'Callaghan Remains in Custody of Department of Labor, Which Has the Power to Exclude Him, It Is Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Jurisdiction in the case of Lord Mayor O'Callaghan of Cork rests for the present, at least, exclusively in the hands of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, it is understood. Mr. Wilson yesterday left Washington for Philadelphia, presumably on his way home to Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and is not expected to return to the capital until Monday.

A legal problem involving the rights and jurisdiction in the matter of the State and Labor departments remains to be solved, however, before any final disposition of the case can be made. It is the opinion at the State Department that either agency has the power to exclude Mr. O'Callaghan. The State Department because of his arrival without a passport and the Labor Department under the immigration laws. At the Department of Labor yesterday it was learned that the secretary has announced his intention of acting in the matter himself, without delegating any authority to his subordinates, though they may act as his advisers.

Mr. O'Callaghan, it was explained, has not been admitted to the United States, and is just as much in the custody of the Department of Labor as he is in the custody of the State Department. However, that it was not necessary to inflict hardship and indignity upon a man who is a high official of the British Empire, in his capacity as Lord Mayor of Cork.

The opinion was expressed at the Department of Labor that final jurisdiction in the case would probably remain in the hands of Secretary Wilson, since large numbers of persons arrive in the United States without passports and the department's practice is to deal with individual cases on their merits.

The State Department's jurisdiction is less clear than that of the Labor Department, since it rests not on definite law but upon sections of several laws. There is, for example, the question whether Mr. O'Callaghan would be deported to England or to Ireland, and in either case whether he would fall into the hands of the British Government and what the attitude might be toward him. Should deportation orders be of such a nature that they would bring him into the hands of the British authorities, it is conceivable that he might raise the claim that he was a political refugee and at least take the matter into the courts, with a probable delay of several months before final action was reached.

Exclusion Favored

Loyal Coalition Sees No Reason for Exception in O'Callaghan Case

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Loyal Coalition has sent a telegram to the State Department urging that the immigration laws be strictly enforced in the case of Daniel J. O'Callaghan. The message says:

"There is no reason for making any exception or special disposition in his case. On the contrary, there is probably ample justification for his exclusion as an undesirable alien on the ground that he comes here in the capacity of a propagandist for Sinn Fein."

"Sinn Fein was an ally of Germany during the war, from which the United States has not yet emerged."

"Sinn Fein today aims to embroil the United States Government in the domestic affairs of a nation with which we are at peace. Further toleration by United States authorities of this agitation, hostile to a friendly power, may be embarrassing and possibly costly to the United States of America."

EMPLOYMENT PLAN REJECTED BY LABOR

Cabinet's Invitation to Labor to Take Part in the Inquiry Into Lack of Work Refused Owing to Small Scope of Investigation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Labor representatives have found it impossible to accept the Cabinet's invitation to take part in an inquiry into unemployment, thus confirming the forecast of a deadlock in connection with the appointment of an unemployment inquiry committee by the Minister of Labor, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

Consideration of the matter by the Labor Party executive and the parliamentary committee of the Trades Unions Congress was hastened, owing to its urgency. An emergency meeting of the London members of the two bodies was held yesterday afternoon and it was decided to decline the invitation of Dr. T. J. Macnamara to nominate representatives on his committee. In a letter conveying this invitation, Dr. Macnamara appealed very earnestly for the cooperation of Labor. At the same time, he made it clear that the terms of reference were limited to measures for alleviation, and he intimated that the government intended to set up another committee as was explained in yesterday's cable to The Christian Science Monitor, to investigate the causes of the present unemployment.

Cause of Labor Refusal

The secretaries of the two Labor bodies announced that the joint meeting had been compelled to decide not to nominate representatives because of the limited nature of the terms of reference, and because of the exclusion of any investigation into the causes of the present unemployment. The secretaries were instructed to convey this decision to Dr. Macnamara with a full statement of the reasons for it.

The parliamentary committee has been criticized for lack of initiative on the unemployment problem, but this will be remedied on Tuesday, it has been learned, when a full joint meeting of the parliamentary committee and the Labor Party executive will consider the whole question, including the government's appeal for extended short time working hours. At a meeting of 28 London mayors yesterday, it was decided to set up a central relief organization for the whole of London. Money and clothing will be allocated to the different boroughs in accordance with their needs, and distribution will then be supervised by each mayor and a local committee. This action has been taken because of the grave abuses which have been discovered in connection with local committees which the unemployed themselves have set up. Some of these committees have distributed their funds, collected from the public quite fairly, to destitute people, but others have simply divided considerable amounts among themselves. The "unemployables" are said to be chiefly responsible for this. The capture of some of the local committees by men holding extreme political views, whose aim it is to create strife and disorder, constitutes a menace of a different character, and the authorities are prepared to deal with it drastically.

High Figure of Unemployed

It is conservatively estimated that the number of people looking for work, including men and women, is approximately 1,000,000. There are, however, large bodies of men who are disinclined to take any job that offers. Evidences are not wanting that payment at the rate of 10s. per day for short-term casual work has been scorned by the unemployed and several local authorities are already beginning to withhold the benevolent hand of workers seeking employment.

At the present time, it is possible for workmen to obtain through unemployment relief agencies within a few

shillings of what they would get if they accepted a position in such work as gardening, for instance, and cases are found where men have frankly stated they would rather obtain a few shillings less for doing nothing than accept a job, even with light labor attached to it.

DELAY IN MEETING OF PERSIAN MEJLIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—Despite repeated statements as to the desirability of the meeting of the Persian Mejlis, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that another hitch has occurred and the present situation is so obscure that official circles can give no hint as to when the Anglo-Persian agreement will come up for consideration by representatives of the Persian people. It is clear that, immediately after the formation of the Siphad Azam's cabinet in November last, various political office-seekers began the wire-pulling process and succeeded in bringing about a further delay in the summoning of the Mejlis.

There is reason to believe that secret negotiations with the Bolsheviks are going on. It was alleged that, in many cases, elections for the Mejlis had been conducted in an irregular manner and entire new elections were demanded. These contentions were resisted, probably by those who had been thus irregularly elected, in the judgment of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor and though protestations against the validity of the elections have been fruitless, so far as their main object is concerned, yet one serious effect has resulted, namely, that another delay has been caused in settling the question of the Anglo-Persian agreement.

The gravity of this lies in the fact that the country is sadly in need of money. British financial assistance having been suspended pending acceptance of the agreement.

RESIGNATION OF VISCOUNT MILNER

LONDON, England (Friday).—(By the Associated Press) Viscount Milner today resigned his portfolio as Secretary of State for the Colonies. His successor has not yet been announced.

Viscount Milner has been Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Lloyd George Government since January, 1915. In this capacity, he went to Egypt in charge of the mission, which has since been engaged in lengthy negotiations with the Nationalist leaders of that country regarding the scheme for Egyptian independence. He was Secretary of State for War during the final campaign of the great war, having been a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio since 1916.

Viscount Milner received his early education at Württemberg, and when his father settled in London he went to King's College and subsequently to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree. In 1881 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and later took up journalistic work, being attached for some years to the Pall Mall Gazette. His public career began when he became private secretary to Lord Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He next went to Egypt as Undersecretary for Finance in Lord Cromer's administration. Some years later, Lord Milner was appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner, remaining in the office until 1905. Lord Milner was raised to the peerage in 1902.

COMMUNIST REPRISALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—A Communist demonstration occurred at Flensburg on Tuesday night, against the military, who had killed the Communist leader, Mr. Hoffman, a few days ago, on the plea that he was attempting to escape after having been arrested. A crowd attacked the soldiers with stones and the military were ordered to fire, with the result that some 15 persons were killed and others wounded. About 30 arrests were made.

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VENISELIST GROUP MAKES ROYALIST MAJORITY CRITICAL

Solid Homogeneous Block of 110 Supporters of Former Greek Premier Renders Future Course of Politics Highly Uncertain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—Despite the veiled censorship that the Greek Government maintains in an endeavor to suppress all news adverse to the present political conditions in Greece, indications are not wanting that the actual situation, it is said, does not warrant King Constantine and his advisers viewing the future with that imperturbable poise they assume. Sir John J. Stavridis, former Greek Consul-General in London, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that no one could with any degree of surety forecast the trend of Greek politics during the next few weeks.

The new Greek chambers have opened with George Rallis as Prime Minister. Sir John doubts the possibility of Mr. Rallis holding the government parties together. Mr. Rallis' immediate following, Sir John said, number only 27, whereas Demetrios Gounaris is supported by a party of 75, and even Mr. Stratos, whose record as Minister of War left a great deal to be desired in the eyes of the public, commands a following of 62.

Then there are another 30 members, known as Macedonian Independents, to say nothing of 65 members who as yet have attached themselves to no party. On the other hand, Sir John said, the Veniseist party numbers a solid homogeneous block of 110 that may be added to at any moment. From this it must be apparent to all that practically anything may happen when Mr. Rallis tries to maneuver all parties along any particular line of policy.

Election Promises Unfulfilled

Sir John continued: "Sooner or later the Greek population must wake up to the fact that both planks in the platform of the recent elections, that is, the promise to reduce the cost of living and to demobilize the army, remain unfulfilled. As a matter of fact, owing to the depreciated rate of exchange, the cost of living in Greece since the elections has gone up exactly 40 per cent, while the army still remains mobilized and must of necessity remain so in view of the existing political conditions at home and abroad. "What will happen," said Sir John, "when these unfulfilled facts are fully realized by our people, remains to be seen, but I can assure you that Mr. Veniselos, whom I have recently visited at Nice, does not regard the future with any undue pessimism."

Referring to the recent incident of the presentation of the Grand Cross of Greece to Admiral Kelly by King Constantine, Sir John said that the cross was practically forced upon Admiral Kelly, and under the peculiar circumstances in which it was "presented" and the fact that Admiral Kelly was in Greek service, rendered it impossible for the admiral to refuse without seriously reflecting on King Constantine.

Curiously enough, public opinion in Greece still reacts strongly pro-British, Sir John said, notwithstanding the fact that Lord Granville, the British Ambassador, acting on instructions from the British Government, refused to recognize Admiral Kelly's acceptance of the honor and furthermore returned the cross to Mr. Rallis. The whole circumstance was a bold bid by King Constantine for some sort of official recognition by Great Britain—and resulted in conspicuous failure. It is quite likely, he said, that King Constantine will now devote his energies to reversing public opinion and turning it against England and in favor of France.

Mr. Veniselos' Return Discussed

Questioned regarding the possibility of Mr. Veniselos' return to Greek politics, Sir John said: "King Constantine and Mr. Veniselos are too bitter against each other for it ever to be possible for the latter to take the reins of government as Prime Minister under Constantine, and, of course, the offer of any other office would not be considered." Mr. Gounaris is thought to be the most likely successor to Mr. Rallis, but in any case the Veniseists will still remain the strongest single party and should events result in the abdication of King Constantine, of which he said, there is no indication at present, then the whole situation would rapidly clear.

Sir John concluded: "Meanwhile we must wait and see how public opinion will react on the present government, when the people realize it has failed to redeem its election promises."

Rumanian Prince Arrives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ATHENS, Greece (Friday).—The Crown Prince of Rumania has arrived in Athens, where he is the guest of the royal family.

King Opens Greek Chamber

London Times News Service
ATHENS, Greece (January 4).—Today the Chamber of Deputies held its first meeting, which was attended by the King and Queen. The boxes and galleries were full of officials and people, and deputies were crowded in the

central hall. Their majesties were received with loud cheering.

The speech from the throne, which was read by the King, differed in no important particular from the King's proclamation on his return. The only interesting point is the vague hint about constitutional reform in accordance with the ideas of the times.

The King repeats his gratitude to the Allies and his desire to maintain friendship with Serbia. He also expresses his intention of continuing the campaign in Asia Minor. The forthcoming wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess Helena of Rumania, is also mentioned and its influence on Greco-Rumanian relations. The speech concluded by declaring the Chamber to be a national assembly. No official hint of this had hitherto been given. The Venetian Cabinet had declared that the elections were for the purpose of returning a revisionary chamber. None of the Liberal deputies attended the meeting of the Chamber.

Greek Police Active

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The police are on the track of several men wanted in connection with the murder of Colonel Faiszes, president of the courts-martial under the Venetian Government, which took place on Wednesday evening. During the year that he was president of the court, he passed sentences on over 2000 persons, 140 of whom were executed.

NOTED RUSSIANS TO CONVENE IN PARIS

Members of Former Constituent Assembly to Hold Reunion for Purpose of Evolving Plan for Overthrowing the Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Russian constituent assembly is to begin meeting in Paris tomorrow. Alexander Kerensky and Paul Milyukoff have been most active in arranging this reunion, but the session will be presided over by Mr. Tcheretkoff, who was president of the constituent assembly in 1917. There are here members of the four principal groups, Revolutionary Socialists, Democratic Socialists, Cadets, and Muhammadans. About 30 delegates have arrived and others are expected today and tomorrow. Some 200 telegrams have been sent out, convoking the assembly, to many parts of the world. Groups are already holding separate meetings deciding upon their attitude and program.

What is hoped to do is to evolve a plan for the overthrow of Bolshevism and replace it not by a reactionary régime, but by a Socialist and Democratic régime. The promoters appear to think that they have good prospects, but financially they are practically without means. They look to the Allies to aid them. There is a question of admitting the press to the meetings, but the probability is that they will have a secret character.

Hopeful View of Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

RIGA, Latvia (Friday)—According to statements made by Jan Dombek, chairman of the Polish peace delegation at Riga, negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and there is no ground for pessimism as to the ultimate result. As regards the actual state of negotiations the problem of repatriation of prisoners has been settled. Similarly the legal commissions came to an understanding and conclusions of their work have been sent to the drafting committee. Mr. Dombek expressed his opinion that the date of the final signing of the treaty depends entirely on the termination of the work of the drafting committee.

Mr. Krassin's Successor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The report from London that Mr. Lomusoff, who is at present staying here, is to relieve Mr. Krassin as representative of the Soviet Government in London, is confirmed by Mr. Lomusoff's friends. They state that he has been ordered to go to London and will probably leave in the course of a few days.

ALIEN LAND LAW MAINTENANCE ASKED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor.

SACRAMENTO, California—A resolution memorializing the United States Senate not to negotiate a treaty with Japan that would invalidate the California alien land law was passed in the California State Senate yesterday, 29 to 0.

MILLS RESUME WORK

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The Wamsutta Mills, among the largest in the city, have resumed operations on a five-day schedule every other week. The mills have been completely shut down.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

SERIOUS SETBACKS FOR MR. WOOLWINE

Indications Are That Campaign Against Christian Science Must Be Abandoned, Having Had Practically No Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LOS ANGELES, California—The campaign of Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, to prevent Christian Science treatment of minor children, has received serious setbacks and, according to present indications, will have to be abandoned.

The first check to Mr. Woolwine's drive came with the finding of the coroner's jury, already reported in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, in the case of Marjory Rice, who passed away under Christian Science treatment. Mr. Woolwine, in pursuance of his announced purpose of prosecuting on charges of manslaughter or neglect parents of children who might pass away without medical attendance, had his representatives at work on this case, which was the first to arise following his letter to the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

The coroner's jury, however, merely found that Marjory Rice passed away under treatment by a Christian Science practitioner, and that "death was due to diphtheria, the parents not realizing the seriousness of the case."

Nevertheless, Mr. Woolwine declared that he would continue his investigations. He had given instructions to the coroner to refuse a death certificate in all cases where the parents relied on Christian Science treatment. He also called on the health officers of Los Angeles to report to him all cases where Christian Science treatment was employed.

In the meantime, however, the reports of Mr. Woolwine's attitude had gone broadcast and had caused protests in all parts of the United States. The opposition to his stand naturally centered in this city, and a committee of Christian Scientists was formed which included W. E. Brown, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Southern California, and Marshall Stinson. Members of this committee, on learning of Mr. Woolwine's appeal to the city health officer for assistance in his campaign, went to the Mayor, Meredith P. Snyder, and were assured by him that he would cooperate with them in maintaining the legal rights of Christian Scientists under the law of California, which specifically exempts healing by prayer from the regulation that is imposed on medical practice. In accordance with this assurance, Mayor Snyder immediately instructed the city health officer not to change his policy in the conduct of his office, which is taken to mean that Mr. Woolwine may expect no assistance from the city officials in his campaign against Christian Science practice.

Further than this, investigation develops that the district attorney has practically no political support for his stand, either in Los Angeles County or in the state Legislature. Thus he is left essentially alone in his campaign, save for the backing of a certain element in the medical community, which, according to all indications, has constituted from the first his only support.

Medical Propaganda

Attacks on Drugless Healing in California Have Always Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—M. M. Barnett, editor of the Jewish Times of San Francisco and former chairman of the legislative committee of the Medical Freedom Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church. Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before. The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

next opposing it. He probably has become, wittingly or unwittingly, I do not know which, one of the numerous tools of the American Medical Association. One should never be surprised at the methods of the American Medical Association. Their favorite method has been to attack through the lower courts and various political agencies to accomplish their purpose. They have probably done this because they have several old and obsolete laws to use as weapons, a fact which they have never failed to take advantage of.

"Drugless healing systems are rapidly taking the place of the drug systems. This has made the political doctors more active than ever. They seek their business, slipping away from them, so they now seek to force their particular school of healing on the public—in fact, obtain a monopoly of it.

"The recent decision of the Appellate Court in the Culver case, to the effect that they can no longer use the obsolete methods, has made them more active than ever, but I believe they are doomed to meet with defeat in this instance as they have in the past. The Culver decision hit them hard. The first Legislature of California created the law making it a misdemeanor to violate a rule of the State Board of Health. This law never was repealed, but subsequent laws have been enacted that vitiated it.

"In California misdemeanor cases cannot be appealed above the Superior Court, where the early law was always upheld. In this instance, however, Attorney Charles C. Boynton found the way to carry the case to the higher courts, which promptly ruled that the law that they had always relied upon was ineffective, thus taking from them their strongest weapon.

"I understand that they have taken a poll of the present Legislature and Mr. Woolwine has found that he can not rally even a corporal's guard to support his proposed measure.

"One need not have been a prophet during the last campaign to foretell that something of this nature would be started at the present Legislature. There were several medical freedom initiative measures on the ballot. No occasion was lost to belaud the issues by untruthfully labeling these as Christian Science measures, and not one of them was initiated by the Christian Scientists.

"I have been an advocate of medical freedom for many years. As the case of a Jeweler, I hold no brief for the Christian Science Church, but when a fundamental doctrine of any church is attacked, I feel that in these United States every believer in religious liberty should protest."

Parochial School Bars Child

Mary MacCullum-More Sent Home Because Not Vaccinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The MacCullum-More vaccination case at Port Richmond, Long Island, has now developed a new phase. "Little Mary MacCullum-More," refused admittance to the public school because her father refuses to permit her to be vaccinated, has now been ejected from the parochial school, because, as the sister who told her to go home said, some one had come into the parochial school and shown the sister the state law.

This means that Hugh MacCullum-More is being interfered with by the health authorities' determination to impose vaccination upon his daughter, in his efforts to comply with the compulsory education law of the State, which requires him to have his child "attend upon instruction."

Mr. More can, of course, send his daughter now to a private school. But, Mrs. More said yesterday, in discussing the case with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "probably the health officers would see that she was sent home from that school, too."

The daughter had attended the public school for some time before the public school nurse discovered that she had not been vaccinated and had her sent home. The father, whose sister passed away from what he believes was the effect of vaccination, in Scotland, refused to have the daughter vaccinated or to permit the school physician to vaccinate her. But each time he sent her to school she was sent home.

The opposition of the father brought the case to court and the time for

filing briefs has been postponed, for a second time, until January 11.

An interesting phase of the situation is that parochial schools and private schools have not shown a tendency to require vaccination. It is not known just who the person was who went to the parochial school and cited the law to the sister.

The daughter is now at home, for the time being at least, deprived of school education. The State claims that the responsibility for this lies with the father for not submitting his child to vaccination; the father claims that it lies with the State for preventing compliance with the compulsory education law by attempting to enforce compulsory vaccination upon a family convinced of its ineffectiveness and harmfulness.

PLANS FOR ALLIED MEETING IN PARIS

Problems of Disarmament and Orient May Be Dealt With—Paris Press Raises Question of American Representation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The United States Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, interviewed on the American attitude toward the coming conference in Paris, declared that, according to the "Excelsior," the United States has been informed of the meeting, but the Paris Embassy is awaiting instructions from Washington. He states that he cannot say whether America will be represented at the conference or not. There has been, so far as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor can ascertain, no question of this until the matter was raised in this way by the interview. It would appear that President Wilson is to give his decision.

The case for American attendance, as put by the "Excelsior," is that the subject to be discussed is not entirely whether the Versailles Treaty has been fulfilled, but whether the peace of the world is threatened. The argument is considered disingenuous, but is significant of the desire to bring America into European councils. It is held that the United States cannot disinterestedly sit in German armament. The fact that America is still officially at war increases rather than diminishes her right to representation at such debates. Mr. Wallace was, of course, exceedingly guarded, but he intimated that American opinion, without distinction of party, was opposed to any revival of militarism.

The program of the conference is differently stated, but at present the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is given to understand that only two questions are likely to be dealt with. The first is disarmament, of which a protocol will be drawn up with stated sanctions. The conference of experts at Brussels, even if resumed next week, can hardly have time to present even an interim report to the governments and thus permit fruitful discussion on reparations. The second subject is the situation in the Orient. It is difficult to reconcile the views of England and France in respect of Greece and Turkey.

Some indignation is expressed at the German response to the Reparations Commission, in which Germany refuses to increase the deliveries of coal in February and March in order to make up the deficit of 500,000 tons. Not only does she refuse, but she indicates that the quantities fixed cannot in future be delivered. While some of the reasons invoked are admitted, on the whole the reply is taken as a diplomatic maneuver.

MILLHANDS TURN SALESMEN

WEBSTER, Massachusetts—Textile operatives laid off by the Intervale Mills, Inc., are participating in a new plan to tide them over the period of depression. The millhands have turned salesmen of the cloth that they produced, the mills selling the product to them at cost and the operative-salesmen taking it to near-by cities and towns for sale at such profits as they can obtain. Success to date has been varied, but some families have been assisted materially.

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SENATORS PROPOSE A CUBAN INQUIRY

Reports Reaching Committee of Congress Prompt Movement for Thorough Investigation of Island's Internal Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An executive session of the Senate Cuban Relations Committee was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the political and economic condition into which Cuban affairs have fallen, and which prompted the sending there of Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder as the personal representative of President Wilson to make a first-hand survey of the situation.

The meeting of the Senate Committee was called by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, its chairman, following reports of the situation that had reached him. Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, put forward the proposition that the committee should go to Cuba and investigate for itself the conditions that are said to endanger the economic and political stability of the island Republic.

The Crowder Mission. No action was taken on the Knox proposal, but Senator Johnson indicated that he was in accord with it, and added that he felt the rumors and reports that had reached him justified action by the committee. It is probable that no definite step will be taken by the committee until the State Department hears what success Major-General Crowder has in bringing financial and political order out of the existing tangle.

Officials of the State Department here are optimistic over the outcome of the mission of Major-General Crowder. They do not overlook the fact, however, that he has both a difficult and a delicate task before him. An auspicious beginning was made on Thursday, it is pointed out, in the interview which he had with President Menocal.

Advices to the State Department from Havana are that this initial conversation was satisfactory, although no details were given as to the nature of the conference. It is presumed that Major-General Crowder went over the whole general situation, both as to political and financial conditions in Cuba and the remedies.

Although the methods of procedure which Major-General Crowder will follow will depend upon developments from day to day, it is expected he will pay particular attention to the solution of political problems. In spite of the fact that the electoral boards and the various provincial courts in Cuba have been swamped with claims and counter-claims, with appeals for the holding of new elections, and with charges of fraud in the presidential elections of November 1, it is believed that on the machinery is readjusted, it will be possible to clear up much of the confusion in a short time.

Liberals Well Pleased

Dr. Manuel R. Angulo, a member of the Cuban Liberal Party, when informed yesterday that senators were

considering going to Cuba, issued the following statement:

"I sincerely hope that a committee of United States senators will go to Cuba, and at an early date—the earlier the better. Such a trip would be for the best interests alike of Cuba and of the United States.

"Ever since my arrival in Washington, five weeks ago, I have been trying to convey to all persons with whom I have been in touch the extreme seriousness of the economical problems of Cuba. These problems have handicapped the commercial life in that country and brought about a condition wherein law and order have almost disappeared from the Cuban Republic.

"The international obligations of the United States in Cuban domestic affairs are not, and cannot be considered the same as in regard to any of the other Spanish-American republics.

Precedent Cited

"The intervention by the United States in Cuban domestic affairs, and in order to insure the self-government of the Cuban people, always represents for Cuba a constitutional act, since the recognition of this right is established in the Cuban Constitution. And to the United States it represents the fulfillment of a duty imposed upon them as per the permanent treaty with said republic.

"Contrary to what was expected by the friends of the Menocal Administration in Washington, the arrival of General Crowder in Cuba has produced great satisfaction. General Crowder represents the great hope of our republic. Undoubtedly his present visit will contribute materially to the solution of our political problems, as he has a thorough understanding of Cuban politics, being the author of the electoral code under which our government functions. No man is better qualified to apply the spirit of that law than he. Unquestionably a visit to Cuba by a committee of the United States Senate, while General Crowder is still there, would contribute immeasurably to a speedy and satisfactory solution of affairs there, and thus afford one more assurance of a continuance of good relations between the United States and the Republic of Cuba."

INJUNCTIONS CLOSE CHICAGO BREWERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Temporary injunctions closing four breweries in the city for manufacturing beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol have been granted by United States Judge K. M. Landis, following a request from the office of the state Attorney-General. Similar action is to be started immediately against 80 other brewing companies, samples of whose products have been secured by investigators from the Attorney-General's and the prohibition enforcement offices. Warning had been given to the brew-

ers of the city that the officials had evidence that they were violating the law, but it is alleged that many of them have ignored the warning.

The four breweries temporarily closed are the Hammond Brewing Company, the United States Brewing Company, the Primat Products Company, and the Standard Brewing Company.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE IMPROVED

NEW YORK, New York—Improved conditions in European countries assure a reduction in next harvest time of two-thirds in the number of persons who will need help from America, Herbert Hoover yesterday told members of the women's emergency committee conducting European relief work.

Pointing out that 3,000,000 children were cared for in 1919 and 3,500,000 now needed help in Europe, he declared that with the arrival of the next harvest, the United States would be able to call its task substantially completed. From then on, he added, Europe should be nearly able to care for herself.

Delegates at the meeting approved a plan to observe January 19 as a day of sacrifice and fasting in the relief campaign. Mrs. Willard D. Straight, chairman, announced that New York City had provided \$1,500,000 of the \$3,500,000 sought here for the work.

DECREASE SHOWN IN COST OF GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The cost of running the United States Government last year amounted to approximately \$5,064,000,000, as against about \$11,725,000,000 in 1919. While ordinary disbursements had not come down to the \$4,000,000,000 mark set by David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimate of the revenues needed for future fiscal years, expenditures should continue to fall, it is declared. The drop in expenditures would have been greater but for the additional burdens such as loans and advances to the railroads. Ordinary receipts for 1920 amounted to \$6,431,000,000, as against \$6,772,000,000 for the previous year. Collections of income and profits taxes totaled \$3,570,000,000 in the past year compared with \$4,337,000,000 in 1919.

MOVE AGAINST FRATERNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Clinton T. Taylor, president of the board of education, has recommended that after June 30 next no new student entering a high school be admitted to membership in a school fraternity, and that on June 30, 1924, all fraternities connected with the school be abolished, as undemocratic and encouraging snobbishness and extravagance.



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Gosson's Quick Made Puddings, chocolate, Bavarian, rice custard, tapioca cream or blanc mange, pkg. 24¢
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Malaga Cluster Raisins, pkg., 49¢, 53¢, 59¢
Muscatel Raisins, lb. 35¢

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Peaches or Cherries, extra fancy, can 49¢
Loganberries or Blackberries, extra fancy, can 39¢
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6 cans 1.10
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6 cans 1.10

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"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random?"

A World Diary

A well-known writer once devoted a whole volume to a description of a journey round his room. The trip, as made with him, was distinctly entertaining, but a more entertaining trip may be made any week in the daily press, at an even smaller expense. As thus:

A Modern Polonius

There is some resemblance between Mr. Harry Boland and Polonius. Polonius was Lord Chamberlain to the King of Denmark. Mr. Boland is secretary to the President of the Irish Republic. But that is not all. It is in their dealing with awkward questions that the similarity grows. When Hamlet insisted that a certain cloud was in the shape of a camel, Polonius at once assented, "tis like a camel, indeed." When the prince changed the simile to a weasel, the chamberlain was equally agreeable, "it is backed like a weasel." And when, finally, the demand was laid upon him to discover a whale in it, the response was equally obliging, "Very like a whale." Now it is just like that with Mr. Boland and the elusive president. On December 7, Mr. de Valera was a camel in the states; on the twentieth, the weasel was to emerge from retirement on Christmas day; next day the whale was to get out for Spokane. At last, on the eve of the new year, Mr. Polonius-Boland announces that the whale is spouting in Irish waters. Unreliable Mr. Polonius-Boland.

At St. Clement Dances

From the court of Elsinore to the Strand, in London, is a far cry. But the King of Denmark, journeying to England, has been attending a special service in Danish, in the old church of St. Clement Dances, where, as Carlyle has it, Dr. Johnson worshipped in the era of Voltaire. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Akkel Broström, who managed to get in quite a lot of local color. These are at least three legends as to how the church came by its name, and none of them is particularly secure: indeed they are all of the camel-weasel-whale order. Still, by uniting the camel and whale, by sheer force of pulpitic rhetoric, and casting out the weasel, Mr. Broström made a very pretty story for his King's ears. It can only be hoped that the King knew rather less of the history of the Strand than even the Reverend Akkel.

"History as She Is Wrote"

Nevertheless, the saying of the Chancellor Oxeusjerna, "Read me anything but history for that at any rate we know to be untrue," is a hard saying, especially in an age which has become, like Mr. Wells' History of the World, only think of the people whose Christmas has been brightened by being told all about everything, by Mr. Wells, in two volumes. It hardly leaves them any hope of learning anything when they open their paper in the morning. Thus they may quite excusably have missed the important front page information, that a French count of ancient lineage has become "breadwinner" in Mr. Selfridge's London establishment. Surely there can have been nothing like it since the Bishop of Aulun sold buttons in Philadelphia. However, it depends very much how you look at the question. Tacitus thought history should be the vehicle for proclaiming the virtues of the really great men of the world; Suetonius, his contemporary, was all in favor of making it a chronicle of the misdeeds of the Caesars. Here you have the extremes.

Wanted—An Edipus

And this, perhaps, answers the riddle which is perplexing the New York Tribune, and which is expressed in the question, "Whence came the good results expected to flow from the celebration of the Pilgrim ter-centenary?" Surely even Sherlock Holmes, and help without Dr. Watson's assistance, could have played Edipus to the editorial Sphinx. What are the elements in the country which are opposed to the religious and historic ideals of Puritanism? Only let the Sherlock Holmeses amongst the Tribune's readers think hard enough, and before a week is out they may succeed in discovering the offending gas works.

Volume III

Everybody, however, does not enjoy history. There is the former Kaiser, for instance, who has the strongest distaste for it, when written by a person called Bismarck. The Bismarck touch, it would seem, approaches far too closely that of Suetonius, in dealing with Caesars. Thus Amerongen places every conceivable obstacle in the path of Volume III. This is not altogether surprising when the Suetonian relation of the incident of how the great statesman was hustled out of the Chancellery is remembered; to say nothing of the prophecy with which the book practically ends: "I see great perils arising in Germany."

and, indeed, for the whole of Europe. The longer the catastrophe is in coming, the more terrible it will be." It must be distinctly trying to have your efforts in statecraft summed up like that, especially when you can no longer ring the bell, and give orders for a prosecution for lese-majesté. —T. U.

A RIVER TRIP IN DUTCH GUIANA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Completing the first trip ever made by a big steamer up the Surinam, Commewijne and DaCosta rivers, of Dutch Guiana, the 5000-ton steamship John R. Gibbons has returned to New Orleans for another cargo of merchandise for the villages on these rivers. The opening of traffic up the three streams, really all one stream, known at its mouth as the Surinam, is interestingly described by Capt. Frederick Luddeke.

"Transportation and trade up and down these three rivers, which has been in the hands of the Dutch and the Germans, have been by sailing schooners, two or three large motor launches, and big canoes, rowed by 10 to 16 natives," said Captain Luddeke. "Our ship was the first steamer to go up the rivers, which have been considered impassable for large craft, owing to their narrow channels. We found them very deep, however, and by careful steering around the many banks, and running at low speed, we made our way successfully up the Surinam and then up and down both the Commewijne and the DaCosta. In many places, the Commewijne was not more than 10 feet wider than the steamer, and this, you may believe, required careful handling of the ship, which is 325 feet long and 46 feet wide. We left Norfolk on August 29, loaded with general merchandise consigned to merchants in Moengo, near the source of the Commewijne River, and about 100 miles south of Paramaribo. The crew laid in a private stock of bright-colored beads, necklaces and glass 'gems' of dazzling brilliancy, which they exchanged for everything they wanted. We reached Paramaribo, the port at the mouth of the Surinam, September 26, where steamers hitherto have unloaded their cargoes to lighters and canoes and schooners, which were towed and poled 100 miles up these streams to Moengo.

"We learned from the natives that these streams were so narrow that, once we started down them, the only place we should find large enough to turn the ship around, in case we should find water deep enough to get there, was at the mouth of the Coeremotio River, 86 miles from Paramaribo. Thus, after we had started, there was no alternative but to go ahead. Members of the crew frequently leaped ashore from the steamer, cut bunches of bananas or other wild fruits, and, as they slowly were moving ran along the bank and leaped on board without difficulty. We ran the steamer night and day, but in all the 100 miles up and down the streams went aground only once. Natives came from many miles to see the steamer, and many remained from the up-trip until the return, camped on the bank, waiting for a second sight of the big 'fire-ship,' as they called the Gibbons.

"These natives seem to live in very primitive conditions, with no permanent camp settlements of any kind. The men all carried bows, arrows and rather long knives, like daggers, made from bamboo stalks hardened by fire. We did not see any firearms from the time we left Paramaribo until we reached a small village at the point where the Coeremotio flows into the Surinam. There was one half-caste Dutch trader who carried an old single-action revolver.

"Thick foliage grew down to the very water along the streams for the greater part of the distance, and this edge of the jungle was filled with monkeys, parrots of many brilliant colors, and large numbers of flying squirrels. The natives, who are called the 'Dokkas,' which, I was told, is their pronunciation of the Dutch name for them, 'Djoekas'—ran through the jungle almost as rapidly as the monkeys swung through the trees, and had no trouble in keeping pace with the steamer. At first they seemed frightened at the steamer, then became fascinated, and, finally, familiar, too familiar at times, but even those bolder natives who had followed the steamer, and who had hidden and hid in the jungle when we blew the whistle, as we did at exceptionally narrow places in the stream, to prevent the natives from leaping on board.

"Around the villages, at the mouths of the rivers, the natives proved to be artisans of some ability, building rather good bamboo and even wooden houses for the traders, but evidently too lazy to be indifferent to build them for themselves. Their canoes are well made, both from bark and from hollowed logs, and are ornamented with carved, as are their paddles and bows and arrows. The Djoekas dwell near the water-courses, and remain more or less in large bodies, owing to the raids of different tribes from the interior, according to stories told me by the Dutch traders.

"Further down the streams, toward the coast, the Djoekas give way to the Surinam Indians, a small, indolent, and rapidly-disappearing tribe, which, in turn, yield to Javanese black Negroes, who do most of the work on the sugar plantations, and are taken to the bauxite (aluminum ore) mines around Moengo as laborers. Neither of the Indian tribes are workers, and what little work is done by the Djoekas is accomplished by the women. When the crew learned this, they immediately named the tribe the 'Jokers,' and the Indians took this new name good-naturedly, trading their parrots, monkeys, and even a puma cub, as well as bows and arrows, carved coconut shells, canoe paddles and other articles of native workmanship for beads.

DICK WHITTINGTON'S CHURCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course it is not the same church that the great merchant, Sir Richard Whittington and his lady, Dame Alice, his kinsmen and kinswomen, to say nothing of his 'prentices, were wont to attend each Sunday, about five hundred years ago. Nevertheless, it stands where Dick Whittington's Church stood before it went up in the flames of the Great Fire in 1666. And, anyway, it is over two hundred years old, and, another thing, Wren built it. For over two hundred years, the graceful steeple of St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal, College Hill, has delighted the eye of all who have discovered it. And although today, hidden away by it is near Southwark bridge, St. Michael's is seen by few but its near neighbors, a recent proposal to pull it down and sell the site has provoked a loud outcry.

For the Londoner, although he may seem careless of his heritage, at times, although he may pass by its great monuments, day after day, with never a thought or never an upward look, yet whisper but the word that any one of them is to be pulled down, and led by the London Society or some other society, he will insist emphatically as anyone could wish that nothing of the sort be done.

So, after all, Dick Whittington's Church may be preserved, and where there has been a church since the



St. Michael's belfry

days of Hugh de Derby in the thirteenth century, there may still continue to be a church.

Now, it is not of course merely because Sir Richard Whittington and his household attended St. Michael's that it is called Dick Whittington's Church, but because he did, in fact, rebuild it, building along with it several other benefactions. For "the foresaid worthy and notable merchant, Richard Whittington, the which while he lived had right liberal and large hands to the needy and poor people," so Stow puts it, founded amongst other things, a college and some almshouses. The college disappeared at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, but the almshouses remain to this day, although removed to the foot of Highgate Hill.

Uplifted Wings

"Birds in dozens, in files, in columns, were clambering up on the slope of the rock close to me. Once a bird mistook me for a rock and climbed on my chest. As each bird reached the summit of the rock he extended his wings, those glorious pointed wings, straight upwards, and with a spring passed into the air and away. In every case they faced the wind, at times so eager were they to depart that they jostled one another, yet in perfect harmony."

This experience of Bishop Montgomery when he was in Tasmania, has given in an article in the Cornhill Magazine. One of his annual duties was to visit the group of islands in the Bass Straits, which is a connecting link between Australia and Tasmania, a region little known and very sparsely settled.

After his pastoral duties, his great love of nature made him lie out all night to watch the arrival and departure of the birds, whose name is Puffinus tenuirostris, the petrel, which is first of all ocean birds for graceful motion, unmistakable for the glory of its flight, happiest when the storm is heaviest.

These birds arrive by thousands in these island regions about the middle of September, when they set to work to make their nests in the loose, sandy soil. They work only at night and depart seaward before dawn. So completely do they disappear during the day that it is quite possible for a stranger not to be aware of the immense population of a sandy island if he keeps early hours and does not go abroad till after dawn. Even during the time they are feeding their young, a petrel is scarcely ever seen in the daytime, and the reason is clear. When they alight it is extremely difficult for them to fly off level ground on account of the length of their wings. It was during feeding time that the Bishop kept his silent vigil, hidden by small bushes or in a sandy ridge.

"Never did the glorious avalanche of birds fail to fascinate me," he says, "words cannot adequately paint the picture. All day long not a petrel had been in sight and no sound betrayed the young in their holes. The light faded, the orange bar westward blazed into a cloudless sky. The air was still. Then as it began to grow dark suddenly one petrel flew rapidly past. Then—then—the avalanche, the rush of some of the noblest flying birds in

creation. Look where one would, nothing was to be seen but regiments of them wheeling, plunging, into their holes, they seemed to have no difficulty in finding their young, there was seemingly no hesitation about it. Then when they had finished their task, as the dawn broke, with uplifted wings these beautiful columns of the air sprang out over the great ocean."

JANE AND JERRY BEFORE DAWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first morning they awakened us, we didn't care—not very much. It was all new to us; sleeping out on the open porch had appealed to us as the most attractive feature of this Californian summer home. So, when the blue jays began their conversations shortly before sunrise on that lovely spring morning, we opened our eyes and gloried in the view. There was the green of trees and shrubbery billowing quite to the edge of the porch and stretching on down the hillside. The leaves winked and glistened beneath their sprinkling of dew; there was a delicious freshness in the air and we lifted our tousled heads from our pillows and admired everything. An early boat slid over the misty water, and in the distance, a steamship in the distance, and we congratulated ourselves upon being awakened by the blue jays and were glad that we were no longer within the cramped quarters of a city apartment.

The jays kept on talking to each other. We spied the brilliant blue and crested black topknot of Jerry in the branches of a graceful redbud; Jane was hopping busily from limb to limb in a nearby madroña. The flash and flickering of their pretty blue plumage was good to look upon, but we were not exactly charmed by their raucous scoldings. Evidently there had arisen a topic which required a great deal of discussion, for Jane's voice waxed louder and louder in her attempts to drown out the lusty excuses which Jerry insisted upon making.

Shutting Off the Alarm

We laughed at this sunrise argument and reveled in the splendor of the horizon as the sun rose over the hills way off on the far side of the bay. There was no more sleeping that morning and we shut off the alarm clock a full hour before the time appointed for our awakening.

We told the incident of the noisy blue jays to our friends and they all considered it funny and chuckled with us. Even on that second morning the novelty of being aroused by Jane and Jerry had lost but little of its humor—but we did wish they would settle their argument in a less loquacious manner. It was all very well to be awakened by the jays in ample time to view the beautiful sunrise, and perhaps we would have been interested in their discussion had we understood bird talk, but Jerry's strident attempts to make himself heard above Jane's querulous shrieks got to be monotonous on that second morning.

We waved a shirt over the porch railing. Jane darted out from the madroña branches and joined Jerry in the redbud tree. Together they lifted their voices in a duet which was a remarkable test of vocal chords, but entirely lacking in harmony. We arose, dressed and went for a walk before breakfast. Our experiences, as related to our friends that day, were not flavored with the same vein of humor as on the previous occasion.

Jane and Jerry were lovely to look at, and we admired their quick and energetic movements from tree to tree, as they were strictly of the country and gave such a rustic touch to our house on the wooded hillside—these things we appreciated. But followed a week of this pre-sunrise scolding and chattering, and although we had accustomed ourselves to sleeping straight through the din of noisy street cars, rasping elevators and the hissing of steam pipes, we simply couldn't get used to Jane's lectures and Jerry's unending excuses.

Putting Out the Cat

It had always been one of our family jokes upon retiring to sing out the warning: "Have you set the alarm and put out the cat?" Well, the blue jays had awakened us with such persistent regularity that we decided it was superfluous to set the alarm, and the association of ideas is such a peculiar thing that we carelessly overlooked the cat that night.

The next morning Jane and Jerry were not on the job, the cat arched his back indignantly upon our tardy appearance, and we missed our train to the city. It was not until we were coming home that evening that the same idea occurred to both of us almost simultaneously and we decided to put it to the test.

Consequently, we went back to our old régime—the cat was put out and the alarm set at an hour which would arouse us even earlier than the bickering of Jane and Jerry. The first streaks of dawn were barely visible in the sky when we leapt out of bed at the clang of the alarm. We hastily stole down the stairs and out into the backyard. We cast our eyes on high and there was the proof that the "hunch" which had occurred to us was correct. Silhouetted against the skyline was our cat, poised in a very comfortable position upon the ridgepole and awaiting the welcoming rays of the rising sun. In another moment Jerry darted through the resinous atmosphere and perched in his favorite redbud; Jane took her stand in the madroña branches shortly afterward and then the blue jays began to scold the cat! Further investigations revealed a nest in the tip of the tree shadowing the house.

After that we changed our nightly joke to "set the alarm but don't put out the cat!" And we carefully observed this slogan until the nestlings of Jane and Jerry had thoroughly tested the motive power of their wings.

THE SILKWORMS OF ITALY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Silk production is one of the most important national industries in Italy, and its origin is rooted far back in the country's past. The silk-worm seed was originally procured from Greece, and its cultivation quickly became a leading source of wealth. Indeed, so valuable was silk accounted in early days that in 1018, when the Venetians subjugated the island of Arbo, off Dalmatia, they imposed an annual tax of a certain weight of silk which, if not forthcoming, was to be substituted by an equal weight in gold. "Geisi," or mulberry trees, being essential for the nourishment of the worms, soon began to be cultivated in Italy; and in the fifteenth century we find laws passed in the various cities relative to their planting, registration and protection; and, so jealously were the methods adopted in the silk industry guarded as secrets, that in some cities the workers were bound even under pain of capital punishment not to divulge them, or, to attempt to carry their skill and knowledge elsewhere.

And the industry is as flourishing today as it was centuries ago. Indeed it is, according to an industrial expert, Pietro Lanino, in "The Anglo Italian Review" of March, 1920, the greatest of the Italian industries, standing for 500,000,000 lire out of a total revenue of 2,000,000,000 lire, and numbering, without counting those engaged in the agricultural production of cocoons, some 175,000 workers. . . . a larger number than is engaged in any other industry in the country. It is generally recognized that Italian silks are the best in the world. They are exported to all parts, and the same authority states that in 1913 the United States of America alone purchased spun silk to the value of more than 53,000,000 lire.

The silkworms are raised today alike in the great modern establishments and in the humble cottages up and down the length and breadth of Italy, just as when tended ages ago under the protection of the Emperor Justinian, or by the hands of medieval workers. The outer customs and costumes of the lives of those who tend the worms have changed incessantly; but these remain unchanged, and spin for the dresses and furnishings of the twentieth century as they did for the stately gowns of Renaissance ladies or the robes of the Byzantine court. And whether we watch them at work in the great industrial establishments, or in some little cottage room tended by peasant women, we cannot but feel the wonder of this ancient industry both in its centuries of continuity and in itself. I recall a peasant's house in sight of the Lucchese mountains, and a little woman with gentle eyes and a black kerchief on her head, and a small upper room, candle-lit, where there were, upon tiers of shelves, thousands of thick, white worms, each head raised and motionless.

"Look how well they sleep!" she murmured indulgently, lowering her voice as a mother might beside a sleeping child. The shelves, set on rough trestles, on which the silk worms were disposed, occupied half the room, the other half being reserved for branches upon which to set them when ready to spin. These shelves were spread with newspapers and thickly covered with mulberry leaves, among which the worms lay in multitudes, not eating lustily as in their waking hours, but sunk in that sleep through which during their development they pass four times. Just before hatching begins the eggs must be distributed in proportionate quantities in trays, set on paper covered shelves in a warm room; and, during the last day or two, must be moved full six times a day. The cultivator can judge by the whitish color of the eggs when hatching time is near, and then ceases to move them, laying over each tray a piece of perforated paper covered with muslin net spread with mulberry leaves on to which the new-hatched worms will climb, and on which they can be removed to other trays. Those hatched on different days should be kept apart so that each trayful may pass simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first moult or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays are cleaned; and they

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again, as indeed during each waking period, eat ravenously.

About the ninth day after the fourth moult the worms begin to manifest a desire for their coming work by raising their heads and attempting to climb upwards and go elsewhere, thus showing that they have reached maturity. They must then be provided with branches of broom or some other suitable plant, upon which they climb and spin their cocoons, a worm usually completing its bozolo in three or four days from the time it commences. These cocoons are then sold by weight by the cultivators to the silk-spinning factories, and pass thence to the weavers and dyers, to be transformed into lovely fabrics.

A HOLIDAY ON A YACHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A yacht that you charter at so much a day is as unlike a well kept private yacht as the ordinary lodging house at the seaside is unlike a luxurious flat in town. It was therefore with some apprehension that four friends boarded a 20-ton cutter at Burnham on Crouch hired for a fortnight's holiday. They were all adventurers and knew they would settle down to comfort whatever their accommodation. A little shopping at Harwich filled a few necessary gaps in the commissariat department, and a judicious use of cushions at the end of the berths made for comfort, while a well-applied shawl worked wonders among the blankets. Nothing disturbed the real content of the party when the salt spray blew in their faces and the great sea lay open before them and land was left behind.

A northeast wind sent them out beyond the Knole: Claxton, Frinton and Walton had disappeared. Then the wind freshened and after a long, lovely day, anchor was cast in Follis-stowe waters on the Harwich side of Langard Fort, among the strange looking torpedo destroyers that lay like great black serpents in the sunset. From a gunboat a little distance off, there came the strains of music from a banjo, but even the banjo sounded glorified in the night air. The friends sat on deck till the lights went out all round them and all noises ceased except the lapping of the sea against the sides of the boat. The great passenger steamers, having churned the waters to a seething mass as they passed on their way to Antwerp or the Hook of Holland.

The wind came up with the sun the next morning and continued in the east. The last three days of the holiday were wild and stormy but every day had its interest and was never too long, and when evening fell the skipper beguiled the time with numerous stories.

As the wind rose a feeling of reckless enjoyment possessed the whole party. At one moment the dinghy was high above the stern and seemed likely to be smashed down on the deck, in another the yacht was purring in the trough of a wave, the cabin table swinging as far as it would go, bags and portmanteaux shooting from one side to another. Brightlingsea Harbor was reached; a beautiful shelter it is, with Mersea Island as a wall on one side, but every effort to get out before the wind met with a rebuff. They were beaten back ignominiously. Only when it was too late did they see the little racing yachts that had been their fellow prisoners, spread their white wings and sail out to sea. The heavier boat, like the raven of the flood, had to content itself with its forced shelter, and as the storm continued the adventurers had to wait for a flowing tide to take them up the river to Wivenhoe and to Colchester and so home.

THOMAS OTWAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The revival of "Venice Preserved" by the London Phoenix Society, recalls the dominant position once held by Otway among English writers of tragedy.

Otway shares the general eclipse suffered by all tragic poets of the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, when put beside Shakespeare. His plays, though of rare merit, give scope for little else than the intense emotion and furnace-rush of drama, the taste for which, unless accompanied by other relieving qualities, passed away with the first half of the nineteenth century.

In imagination, breadth, fancy, and range of human interest, Otway is never near Shakespeare. He possesses no great intellectual power, little feeling for nature, little humor, and only a limited faculty of poetic expression. He lacks also, in part, the rhythmical contemplation, the classical repose, the sweetness of lyrical impulse, that, like the Greek choros, is of the utmost relieving value to the stress of great drama. Nevertheless, he ranks high, by reason of his exquisite gentleness and tenderness, his pathos, his naturalness of character and of dialogue, and, above all, by a sweeping, rushing intensity, so powerful as to give, in "Venice Preserved" effects of sublimity rivaling such mighty passages of dramatic literature as the closing scenes of "King Lear."

This is high praise, but the judgment of great men of letters confirms it. Dryden, though at first disposed to regard jealously a rival, admitted the naturalness of his style, and wrote: "Charming his face and charming was his verse." Addison said, "Otway has followed nature in the language of his tragedy, and therefore shines in the passionate parts more than any of our English poets." Goldsmith wrote, "The English language owes very little to Otway"—which is true; but he adds, "though next to Shakespeare the greatest genius England has ever produced in tragedy." Coleridge and Scott also recognized his ability; and Collins has paid tribute to him in the lines beginning:

There first the wren thy myrtle shed
On gentler Otway's infant head.

This is a fair posy of praise; and it is merited. Otway's great virtue is his truth. He is never false, and though far short of such a writer as Dryden in poetical power, his work is free, in the main, from that great poet's rant and bombast. Though his characters are not subtle, they are sane and credible. Even the impulsive acts of Jaffer, in "Venice Preserved" never strain too much our credulity.

His imitations of Shakespeare, in this play, are patent and interesting. No one who reads Priuli's lines in Act I:

Once she was dear indeed; the drops
that fell
From my sad heart.

can fail to recall Brutus' lines to Portia beginning

You are my true and honorable wife. . . . while scene 2 of Act III, between Jaffer and Belvidera, in which the woman claims her husband's confidence, is imitated, even to the very words, from the noble dialogue of the same Shakespearean play.

But enough of comparison. "Venice Preserved" has been translated into nearly all European languages. It was admired by Balzac; it influenced Zola, and has been the means of giving to gentle, unhappy Otway a vogue upon the continent greater than any one of the English dramatists, excepting only Shakespeare.

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PARTIAL PAYMENTS TO CARRIERS URGED

House Measure Proposes Relief Under Provisions of Transportation Act Pending Accounting by All Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

To enable the railroads to obtain money due them from the United States Government, Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House amending Section 204 of the Transportation Act providing that carriers which sustained a deficit in railway operating income under their own operation during the period of federal control shall be paid the amount by which such deficit exceeds the corresponding deficit during the corresponding period, and Section 209 of the same act regarding the guaranty to carriers after the termination of federal control.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the advice of the comptroller, has refused to pay any of the railroads any of the sum due them until the accounting of all the roads has been completed and is in the hands of the Treasury officials. This, it is said, may take several years, and the railroads claim that they need the money now in order to render proper service to the public. The Interstate Commerce Commission has favored paying the railroads, but, on the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to act on its recommendation, suit was brought to test the decision of the comptroller.

It is as a result of the impasse thus created that Congress has been appealed to so to modify the provisions of the Transportation Act that settlement may be made of the amount now totaling about \$4,000,000, according to the statements by the railway executives, and the bill introduced by Mr. Winslow is the first step toward bringing about such a result.

The bill, which has been referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall promptly certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the several amounts payable to carriers under Section 204 of the Transportation Act, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasury for the amounts shown in the certificates of the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of the carriers. The Treasurer of the United States is directed by the bill to pay the warrants when presented by a carrier, out of the sum appropriated for the purpose.

It is expressly stipulated that the warrant shall be drawn in favor of the carrier by the Secretary of the Treasury, whether or not such amount is in final settlement or partial payment, and the Comptroller of the Treasury is specifically "directed to countersign the same forthwith."

Enough money to pay all such claims is appropriated under the bill.

LUMBER PRODUCERS ENCOURAGE BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Cooperation to stimulate building before the beginning of the coming season was urged by speakers who addressed a meeting of lumbermen from all parts of the country at the Auditorium Hotel on Wednesday. The meeting was called by Edward H. Hines, president of the Hines Lumber Company, to stimulate action in the lumber industry. As a result of the gathering, an advertising campaign is to be conducted by lumber manufacturers throughout the country, and a joint meeting with dealers in other building materials will be held. It was stated, in view of the price decline of lumber from 30 to 60 per cent since the cost pinnacle was reached, in the face of the stability of the cost of other building materials, that the conference with manufacturers of other commodities had become a necessity.

Heads of building labor unions are

to be asked to confer with lumbermen and manufacturers of other building materials.

It is expected that home building may be resumed and unemployment lessened when labor and materials entering into construction costs come to the present levels of lumber. The inactivity in the building industry was attributed to the continued high cost of building material and labor.

Announcement has been made of the removal of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from Chicago to Washington, District of Columbia, also that annual committee and directors' meetings are to be continued in Chicago.

REPORT ON MAINE WATER POWER MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
AUGUSTA, Maine—The Maine Water Power Commission has submitted its report to the Governor and Council.

No plan for state development and control is presented.

"If the Constitution could be amended," says the commission, "it has seemed that such control could be best applied and most effectively worked out by the creation of certain river regulating districts, each of which should include at least the whole or definite constituent part of the drainage area of one of the principal rivers of the State. The conditions affecting each of the drainage areas would thus be more effectively dealt with and much confusion and conflict of interest which would arise under state-wide control would be avoided. It is our opinion that any practical attempt to adopt a plan must await a removal of the legal obstacles with which the project is at present confronted. Such a plan has been prepared and it is our intention to submit this plan to the Legislature, should the necessary constitutional amendment be presented. We suggest that a policy be adopted, a comprehensive plan for making legal advice as to constitutional questions. This policy has the backing of the Engineering Council, the most authoritative body in the United States on hydraulic engineering. It seems plain that the commission should be continued for further investigation and study."

HALF A MILLION COLLEGE STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there are 500,000 college students, or one to every 212 persons in the United States, was shown in a report made to the final session of the Association of American College convention here yesterday. The report said in part: "The growth of high schools is prodigious, and a larger proportion of high school students is going to college every year. The army intelligence test indicated that 15 per cent of our citizens are of 'superior or very superior intelligence,' if that percentage of youth of college age should actually enroll in colleges, it would give one college student for every 100 of the population. There is a field for every college reasonably located and adequately equipped and supported for good work. We have enough colleges, if they prove to be properly located."

ENFORCING LIQUOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Rapid progress is being made by the department of the Attorney-General along the lines of organizing a force of officers to rigidly enforce the Ontario Temperance Act. For this purpose the Province has been divided into 14 sections. In each of these districts there will be a newly appointed law enforcement officer who will combine the duties of provincial police officer and license inspector.

BRINDLE TRIAL SET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Robert P. Brindle, president of the Building Trades Council, indicted on a charge of extortion, found as a result of testimony before the Lockwood committee, will go on trial next Monday. An appeal from a decision refusing change of venue was denied yesterday.

ARMENIAN RELIEF AND PRESENT NEED

Reports at Near East Board of Trustees' Meeting Show That More Than 1,000,000 Persons Received Help Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reports on the receipts for the year for relief work, on the needs at present in Armenia, on the effect of recent successful Bolshevik advances in the country and on the plans of the organization for the coming year were made last evening at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Near East Relief.

"The recent successes of the Bolsheviks in Russian Armenia have had only a negligible influence upon relief operations, since the major portion of the relief work always has been within the former Ottoman Empire rather than in Russia," Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the organization, reported.

Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, said that "while it is the purpose of the committee to confine its work as largely as possible to those children who have lost both father and mother, and for whom no relatives can be found, it continues to be necessary to provide emergency relief for the large number of helpless refugees who have again this winter been dispossessed of their temporary homes by the military operations of the Nationalists and the Bolsheviks. These people will inevitably perish if left without assistance during the winter months."

Total receipts for the year amounted to \$14,697,379.91, Mr. Dodge reported.

Armenians in America have contributed more than \$1,000,000 through the committee for the assistance of their own people. There has been sent by Armenians in America \$506,822 for traveling expenses of between 2000 and 3000 of their relatives whom they have brought to America. Including government flour made available through Herbert Hoover and the American relief administration, the total American relief operations in the Near East in the past year amounted to more than \$30,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the organization is something more than \$55,000,000. More than 1,000,000 persons, chiefly refugee women and children, have during the past year received assistance. There are at the present time 270 American relief workers in the field, exclusive of approximately the same number of Americans who are engaged in various forms of educational work, and who are voluntarily cooperating in relief activities.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN EASTERN ZONE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the interest of more than 16,000,000 persons engaged in business and professional pursuits in the eastern time zone, the Merchants Association urges restoration of daylight saving within that zone for five months a year, as provided in the Edge-Ackerman bill.

The benefits of daylight saving are being urged upon Congress and the state Legislature as worth being preserved and made permanent to the industrial, commercial, financial and professional population, representing nearly 85 per cent of all persons employed in gainful occupations in this zone.

It is held that these benefits exceed and offset the slight disadvantages of

inconvenience to farmers, Herbert Quick, former member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and a practical farmer, has said:

"I see no merit in the farmers' contentions, except as to the dairymen. I sympathize with them; but I do not believe that we should give up a system which benefits the whole country on account of inconveniences to the ordinary farmer which he may easily avoid, or even because of the real hardships to such people as the milkmen."

ONTARIO AGAINST LAX LIQUOR LAW

Unless Number of Prescriptions Is Reduced, Dispensaries May Be Stopped Honoring Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Discovery that one of the weak spots in a fairly strong prohibition system in this province was the latitude given to medical doctors in the issuance of prescriptions for liquor has led to action on the part of the government to see that the spirit, rather than the letter of the Ontario Temperance Act is observed by the medical men. A recent letter in circular form sent from the board of license commissioners to all practitioners cautioned against the issuing of too many prescriptions. The letter stated if the number of prescriptions were not reduced the dispensaries, operating under the government, would be instructed not to honor them. The advice from the license commissioners has aroused varying sentiments among the medical men of the province.

Doctors declare that they must not be regarded as a "loophole" in the prohibition regulations, that they prescribe liquor "conscientiously" and that there is no board of laymen, such as the commissioners, competent to say how many prescriptions should be issued by any one physician. On the other hand there are laymen who say the physicians flagrantly violate the spirit of the law by issuing hundreds of prescriptions to individuals for quarts of liquor when much smaller quantities would be more reasonable, and in many cases where liquor is not even remotely suggested by the patient's condition.

It has been said that 50 per cent of the business of dispensaries is the result of "fake" maladies, and that doctors are persistently made the dupes of designing people. It is this sentiment that has prevailed upon the government to tighten up the regulations which permit a physician to prescribe an unnamed quantity of liquor as he sees fit.

Physicians defend themselves in the present instance by arguing that if the system is abused the remedy does not lie in the hands of the commissioners, but in the hands of the doctors. They state that individual physicians have kept "black lists" of people who by malingerer or false statement obtain prescriptions for liquor.

Neither the "black lists" of the physicians nor the warning letter from the license commissioners had the effect of reducing the number of people who obtained liquor during the holiday season. Long lines were to be seen at the dispensaries, getting bottles of wine or liquor on the strength of a doctor's order.

Social workers credit the license board with good intentions in trying to reduce the number of prescriptions issued and it is generally agreed that the prohibition regulations have been maintained increasingly well. An evidence of better conditions as a result of prohibition enforcement was seen in this city recently when for 48 hours not an arrest was made, a state of affairs which had not existed previously for as many years.

MUSIC

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The principal recent activities of the Chicago Opera Association have been in part concerned with the production of Verdi's "Otello," December 29. Remarkable as is Verdi's "Otello," it has not been able to evoke any great enthusiasm from audiences—at least those in America and England—which have hearkened to it.

On this occasion of the Chicago company's interpretation of the Italian master's opera, however, some excitement was caused, not by the work itself, but by the acting and the singing of Edward Marshall. Mr. Marshall, who is a protégé of Titta Ruffo, has been singing in Italy but has remained unknown to audiences in his native country. His achievements in "Otello" came, therefore, as a surprise to connoisseurs, who believed that there was nothing left in the vocal world that possibly could surprise them. Marshall is not a youth. Evidently he has spent many years in vocal activity and by this time it is probable that he has many regrets for those years—comparatively barren of commercial fruitfulness—which have been spent in tickling the ears of people who take their artistic pleasures in the opera houses of Italy.

This exponent of Otello disclosed a voice of remarkable sonority—a voice not unlike that of his friend at court, Mr. Ruffo. In moments of excitement—and such moments were pardonable at a debut—Mr. Marshall made it evident that in the upper register his vocal tone might easily betray his confidence in it; but for the most part his use of vocal tones was admirable indeed—the more admirable because the rôle of Verdi's work is one of the most difficult in the whole operatic repertory. Nor was the new tenor lacking when it came to characterization of his part. His Otello was well planned and well carried into effect. It would be interesting to hear more of so promising a vocalist. The Desdemona of the cast was Miss Raisa, who sang skillfully and well, and Mr. Ruffo was the Iago, and a good one. Mr. Cimini was the conductor.

A new and remarkable work was presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert December 31 and January 1. "The Planets," a suite in seven movements by Gustav Holst, had been heard in London, but neither it nor the composer who created it had been made known to audiences in America before Mr. Stock brought forward the music at this concert. Holst is an English musician who gained his education at the Royal College of Music, in London. He is not of the modern modern, nor does he, like so many of his contemporaries, hang on enthusiastically to the mantle of Debussy. Yet the music of "The Planets" is obviously of today, scored with lively perception of all the up-to-date processes of twentieth century orchestration. Mr. Holst divides his suite into these sections: Mars, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. His view concerns astrology rather than the planetary system. There was no attempt made by the English composer to indulge in subtle disclosures of ascendant destinies and all the stuff about which

medieval star-gazers used to prattle before the Copernican theory became an accepted fact. The sub-titles of the various movements of the work explained the composer's purposes and no more was required. At the same concert Mrs. Bloomfield Zeller performed the fourth concerto for piano by Anton Rubinstein, a composition which was heard three or four decades ago much more frequently than it is now. Mrs. Zeller interpreted the piece with beautiful musical feeling and with brilliant executive skill. Would that there were many more such artists.

REPRESENTATION OF ALIENS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Citizenship, and not population, as the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, is the purpose of a proposed amendment to the federal Constitution which the Allied Citizens of America will urge upon Congress.

The organization says it has adopted "this national issue of fundamental Americanism preparatory to the extension of its activity throughout the country." This activity is organized effort to enforce prohibition.

It is held that there is ample precedent for the proposed amendment. The New York State Constitution, in providing for enumeration for representation in the popular branch of the General Assembly, uses the words "excluding aliens." No question is raised with the south, it is held, because the Negroes are not aliens and the amendment would not touch either immigration or naturalization laws. It merely proposes that if any person wants to live in this country and wants to be represented in Congress, he must be a citizen.

Some time ago the Attorney-General of this State testified before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate that there are at least 1,000,000 people in this city alone who are believed to be opposed to government. Most of these are supposed to be aliens, and yet they are represented in Congress by more than two congressmen.

The Allied Citizens of America believe that it is improper that not merely unassimilated aliens, but enemies who may seek the destruction of government, shall have as much voice in Congress as the same number of native Americans or persons of foreign birth or extraction who have become American citizens. And it is held that the growing acuteness of the immigration question will hasten recognition of the fairness of the proposal and lead to its adoption.

USE OF LIBRARIES EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The new year opens with an educational campaign in this city which holds some new features. One of these is the extension of the public library to the schools. Already one branch library has been established in one of the city public schools and the vice-principal has been placed in charge. The idea is to carry out this idea further and have every one of the larger public schools provided with a collection of volumes from the city library.

OPEN SHOP AS BIG INDUSTRIAL ISSUE

Dr. Charles A. Eaton Says He Believes Problems of American Industry Will Be Settled by Man-to-Man Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Education and leadership will solve our problems, when they are coupled by the application of an awakened sense of obligation," said Dr. Charles A. Eaton at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"One of the most hopeful features marking this new time," said Dr. Eaton, "is the changed attitude on the part of employers throughout the land toward the industrial question. I believe that the problems of American industry must be settled within the industry itself; by man-to-man discussion and decision; without the application of civil war through strikes and lockouts and without a perpetual materialistic, paralyzing meddling on the part of theorists in Congress or elsewhere. I believe that in industry as in every other part of human life, the best government is the least government, and that if men have not the intelligence and character to settle their own problems by mutual agreement, these problems cannot be settled by external force."

"The next great struggle in American industry will be for the open shop. Not upon economic grounds, but upon American grounds. Our Constitution guarantees to every individual his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The closed shop is un-American because it denies the right of the individual to work where and when he pleases."

"I am opposed to an open shop if and when it is open only to non-union men. I do not believe that this is the sense in which the employers of this country are today using this phrase."

"The fatal weakness of unionism is the fact that output is keyed to the weakest and poorest man, rather than to the average and best man. I believe the time is coming soon when Labor will be free from this handicap and a man will be left to do all he is able to do and to receive his fair reward for his best efforts. There will probably be established a minimum scale of wages, below which the community is not willing that any industry man or woman should fall. Those who are not able to produce enough to bring them up to this level will be looked after by the community. All others will be left free, each according to his own powers, to produce all they can and make all they can."

"The fact is that the time has come when Labor and Capital must recognize that they are of necessity partners in production. They must work together in full knowledge of each other, of themselves, of the business as a whole, and of the rights and obligations of the community in respect to that business."

"This means that employer and employee must effect, so far as possible, some method of meeting upon a common ground, either by shop committees or in some other way suitable to the circumstances of each given case."

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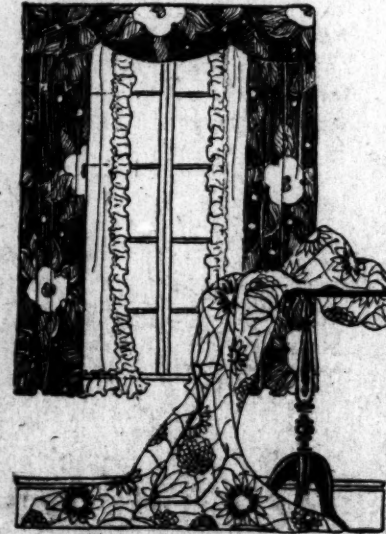
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MANCHESTER IS PROMOTING LEAGUE

City Is Making Strong Effort to Raise \$100,000 to Help Financing of League Union, and Education Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—Manchester, proud of the saying "What Lancashire does today, England will do tomorrow," is making a big effort to contribute \$100,000 toward the £1,000,000 which the League of Nations Union is trying to raise to finance its "campaign of education and propaganda." To this end a big meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, at which the principal speakers were Sir L. Worthington Evans, M. P., Lady Bonham Carter, and Tom Shaw, M. P. This was Unionism, Liberalism, and Labor represented. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Kay, presided.

During the progress of the meeting a telegram was received from the Prime Minister which read: "Over 40 countries are represented at Geneva in a great effort to establish the League of Nations as the final arbiter of the world's fortunes and destiny. Public opinion must be educated in the principle for which it stands. I trust your meeting will result in a great rally in support of the League of Nations in the north."

The crowded audience enthusiastically agreed to the dispatch of the following telegram to Mr. Balfour, and Lord Robert Cecil at Geneva: "Meeting at Free Trade Hall declares its conviction that world-peace and economic prosperity depend upon League of Nations, and earnestly hopes for continued success of the League Assembly's immeasurably important meetings."

True Interest of Peace

Sir L. Worthington Evans, in moving a resolution declaring the meeting's faith in the League of Nations and pledging its support to the League of Nations' educational campaign, said that although there was a place reserved on the Council of the League of Nations, America was not yet a member of the League. It was not for him to criticize America's refusal to ratify the Peace Treaty and her unwillingness to join the League, but he certainly did not think that her refusal was due to any love of war, and he felt certain that in the calm which would succeed the excitement of the presidential elections America would realize that the true interest of peace, both for herself and the rest of the world, required her powerful support of the League.

The speaker was also strongly in favor of the admittance of enemy states, provided that guarantees were given of their worthiness of the privilege and trust which membership placed upon them. In reply to those critics who said that the League had not yet done anything to prove its usefulness, the speaker said that it must first of all be remembered that the League was only born last year, and that the organizing of such a body was in itself a stupendous task. Then he went on to show what the League had done in regard to questions like those of the Saar Valley and of the city of Danzig. Of the latter he said that delicate and difficult as the matter had been, Danzig was now, thanks to the League's activities, a free and open port. "Dealing with the criticism that the League would find it impossible, or exceedingly difficult, to enforce its decision, Sir Worthington Evans said: "The League possesses

powerful weapons; weapons of discussion, delay, commercial and financial boycott, and in the last resort armed force, which can be brought into operation by agreement among the nations.

A Sort of Super-State

"There were some supporters of the League who, in their great enthusiasm, appeared to expect that the League would become a sort of super-state, with a sovereign authority over all its members, with its own army and navy to enforce its decisions. Such a conception of the League today was a stumbling-block to its success, but who could say that what was impossible and impracticable today might not become the natural growth of the young League." As time went on a more and more perfect constitution would be evolved, and on this point he would remind his hearers that the British Constitution was not evolved in a day, but was the result of centuries of experience and, he, therefore, appealed for patience; "patience to watch and ward the new building, to encourage the builders and to protect it against the ruthless hands of open enemies or too enthusiastic friends."

Lady Bonham Carter, in seconding the resolution, said that the greatest argument for the League was that the world could not do without it. It was not merely an ideal or a fine conception that appealed to our deepest feelings and highest thoughts, but it was the world's only chance if humanity and civilization were to survive. What was the alternative to the League? Was it not another world war worse than the last? Could we survive such a war? We could not even endure the preparations for it, so great would be the burden.

To Insure Success

To insure the success of the League of Nations, Her Ladyship continued, two steps were immediately necessary. The first was the admittance to membership of Germany and Austria, and they must be admitted on moral as well as practical grounds, because a League of brotherhood must be based on forgiveness. The League must not be an alliance of victors, but a family of nations, and if we delayed the admittance of these enemy nations too long we might be too late as we had been in the case of Russia. In delay was a danger of setting up a new balance of power with the Allies on one side, and Germany, Russia and Turkey on the other. The other step was the abolition of the Supreme Council, which was an ad hoc body created to make peace, but which neither represented democracy nor settled the affairs of the world. The world was heartily tired of it.

It rested with the people of the world whether the League should become a living spirit or a dead letter, and she appealed to the men and women of England to give it their hearty support, for in it lay the hope of future generations.

UNITED STATES LOAN REPAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Austen Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently stated in the House of Commons that the average daily expenditure, on the basis of Exchequer issues from April 1, 1920, to November 27 was \$2,896,203 as compared with an original budget estimated at the rate of \$2,244,000 a day. Expenditure does not, in fact, go out at an equal rate throughout the year, and is usually heavier in the second half year. Speaking of the Anglo-French loan from the United States, he said it was repaid on the due date at a cost to the Exchequer for the British share of £59,239,000. This repayment forms part of the debt repaid out of the budget estimate of £234,000,000 for debt redemption this year.

POLAND AND THE VILNA DIFFICULTY

League Issues Instructions for Taking Public Expression of Opinion in Vilna District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—Instructions for the arrangements for the taking of a public expression of opinion in the Vilna district have now been issued by the League of Nations in Geneva. These instructions, which were approved by the Council of the League on December 1, 1920, read as follows:

"The commission shall consist of five members. Colonel Chardigny will be president of the commission, and will, at the same time, be in command of the international force. Colonel Chardigny may, if he sees fit, delegate his political or administrative duties or any part of them, to another member of the commission.

"The commission will ascertain whether an agreement is possible between the two governments concerned in regard to the procedure for taking the expression of opinion, and also in regard to the area within which it is to be taken.

"The commission will notify the Council of the League by telegraph as soon as possible, at latest 15 days after its arrival, of the general conditions to be laid down for the taking of the public expression of opinion, and of the commission's proposals regarding the area within which the expression of opinion is to be taken, having regard as far as possible to the points on which both parties have been able to agree. If the members of the commission are unable to agree, the various proposals, and the reasons advanced in support of them, will be sent to the Council, who will give a decision.

"The commission will be entrusted with the measures to insure the public expression of opinion being taken in accordance with the procedure approved by the Council. The commission will record the result of the expression of opinion after satisfying itself as to their regularity. It will draw up a joint report and will submit recommendations to the Council for the final allotment of the disputed territory. The commission will decide if any traffic should be allowed in the plebiscite area, and, if so, under what conditions.

"The Council desires specially to draw the attention of the commission to the necessity of keeping itself constantly informed as to the political situation in this part of Europe, and of obtaining the most complete information on this subject from the Polish and Lithuanian governments. The role of the international force is simply to perform police duties. Should it become impossible to take the public expression of opinion owing to a conflict between the commission and the Polish-Lithuanian or any other government, or owing to fighting occurring in the plebiscite area, the commission is authorized to propose to the Council that the military force shall be withdrawn. In case of emergency, the commission may itself decide on the necessary measures. Colonel Chardigny will be responsible for the execution of these measures."

STATE DRY LAW UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
RALEIGH, North Carolina—The Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution and the Volstead Act do not abrogate the right of the courts of North Carolina to prosecute violations of the state prohibitions laws, according to a decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court in the case of State vs. Fore.

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SYNDICALISTS BEING DEPORTED IN SPAIN

Civil Governor at Barcelona Declares That "Removal" of Certain Individuals to a Fortress Will Be Best for Everybody

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Beyond any doubt the situation at Barcelona, as between the employers and the working classes is very grave, and an extreme view might be taken of it were it not the fact that, in its present state, organized labor in Spain, despite its syndicalist and a certain determination that is shown by them, is younger and weaker than in other countries and incapable of carrying its desire beyond a certain point, while the repressive measures of authority, with what may be called for the sake of indication their moral influence, besides their sheer strength of force, are too much for them and they are cowed at a crisis.

General Strike Going On

The case at the moment is that practically a general strike is in existence at Barcelona. The street cars and other public conveyances are not running, and only private vehicles are seen in the streets. A large proportion of the shops and various places of entertainment are closed. Only those are open whose employees are not associated with the syndicalists. Only three newspapers are being published. The bread supply has been limited, so with the meat. Workmen in the public departments are on strike with the rest, and one result is that the streets have not been cleaned. The whole life of the capital of Catalonia is in a state of suspense. Meanwhile there are constant collisions between members of the "Unico" Syndicate which is the syndicate of syndicates of the workers, and the "Libre" Syndicate which is another with entirely different aims and objects and, as it is declared, largely under the influence and control of the employers or patrons as they are called. These engagements, taking place in the city and in the barrios are little pitched battles which sometimes have serious results.

But there are worse things than this happening, and not only worse in fact but in significance also. One of them is the assassination, which has just taken place, of Mr. Layret, a former deputy for the neighboring town of Sabadell, and not an employer but a prominent Syndicalist, yet at the same time more of a theoretical Syndicalist than one of the active and aggressive type. The attack took place in front of his own house in the evening, just as he was setting out to visit the Alcaldé to intervene in favor of a municipal councillor who had been imprisoned. During the same day he had been active in a peaceful and conciliatory way in various endeavors with the object of easing the situation, especially in so far as some of the men against whom strong repressive measures were being taken were concerned.

A Fervent Socialist

Mr. Layret was a man for whom a considerable general respect was entertained, and, being a candidate, it was believed that he would be elected as deputy for Sabadell again at the forthcoming elections. Formerly just a fervent Socialist, he was attracted to Syndicalism on its first appearance in Catalonia and considered it intimately in the manner of a student interested in social development. He soon became fascinated by it, believed in it, and attached himself to the movement; but beyond doubt he was in no way connected with the prevailing terrorism nor did he approve it.

How came such a man to be assassinated? Obviously this was not the work of the Syndicalists themselves, against whose account all the prevailing terrorism is laid, despite the strong evidence that there are reprisals from the other side. As is clear and is known it was the work, like much other that has been perpetrated in these latter days, of anarchists and anti-Syndicalists, encouraged and assisted by others beyond them. The authorities, as everybody is declaring, fall miserably—or as some say intentionally—to make any distinction between the Syndicalists and the terrorists.

Protest Against Terrorism

No doubt many Syndicalists have been associated with the innumerable crimes that have been committed in Barcelona and district in these recent strikes, but the leaders and the Syndicalist body generally and officially are almost equally certainly not concerned with these acts; they protest against them continually and issue ap-

peals to the members of the Syndicates to abstain from all connection with them.

But the fatal outrage on Mr. Layret was immediately followed by a new action on the part of the new Civil Governor, Gen. Martínez Anido, now styled simply Mr. Martínez Anido, his new office being civilian (it will be remembered that he was Military Governor until his appointment to the civil governorship just recently), which action has seemed quite illogical. Though it was a Syndicalist who was the victim of the outrage, and the Syndicalists had nothing to do with it, a large number of them were at once arrested, and the order was given for them to be deported. Three large motor wagons, containing 36 of these Syndicalists, guarded by military forces, were seen on their way through the streets to the docks where they were put on board the steamship Giralda which had been sent along for them. From Barcelona they were taken to Port Mahon on the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, and there, in a fortress, they will be kept for some time.

No Charges Made

The Civil Governor insists that these are not to be regarded as "deportations," but are simply cases of removing the individuals concerned to a distance from Barcelona for a little while in the conviction that such temporary removal will be the best for everybody. In support of this suggestion he points out how much better it would have been for Mr. Layret if he also had been taken off to Port Mahon before the unfortunate occurrence of which he was the victim had taken place. The Civil Governor does not state or suggest that these "deportations" or "removals" are connected with the recent outrage, and no charge whatever is laid against the syndicalists concerned, but the coincidence of this action, following at once upon the outrage is evident, and, though coincidence, it points, in the opinion of all critics of the government and its action at Barcelona, to the illogicality and utter weakness of the measures it is taking to deal with this shocking situation.

One of the deportees is no other than the famous Salvador Seguí, better known as "Noy del Sucre," the active chief of the Barcelona Syndicalists, and this action against him has created an enormous sensation. Although the chief Syndicalist chief and a man who has acquired a certain fame throughout Spain in these days, Seguí is far from being a terrorist, and is actually an extremely intelligent man, with many of the qualities for leadership, and by no means without a sense of the limitations of the Syndicalist movement.

Leader Arrested

On many occasions in public he has strenuously urged his hearers to abstain from violence, and has insisted that the time has not yet come for the men to achieve their desire by any sort of force. Recently he was taken down in the south in connection with the Rio Tinto strike, he stayed for a day or two in Madrid on his way back again, and on arrival at Barcelona was at once arrested by the police on alighting from the train by which he had traveled. The extraordinary thing is that it is only a very few weeks since the predecessor of the present Governor sought the assistance of this "Noy del Sucre" in his effort to put an end to the strike of the metal workers.

The assistance was given, and it was to some extent due to this circumstance that the strike came to an end, the former Governor then resigning immediately. There used to be two leaders of the Syndicalists, the other being Angel Pestana. The latter went on a visit to the third International at Moscow, and on his way back considered it advisable to stay for a little while in Italy, hearing that it was the intention of the authorities to arrest him as soon as he got back to Spain. The Italian Government did not like the situation, heard this excuse, and considered it best to put Angel Pestana under lock and key in Italy, where he is at present. Thus the Syndicalists are without either of



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AUSTRALIANS SCOUT SHORT LABOR WEEK

South Australian Premier Believes Reduction of Standard Week to 44 Hours Will Prove Detrimental to the Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Employers in this state were surprised by Mr. Justice Higgins' pronouncement in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in Melbourne of a 44-hour week for the timber industries. They regard the decision as an open invitation to other unions to make disquieting developments that have occurred in Australian industrial circles," remarked a large employer. Others said that 30 or 40 more unions might take advantage of what appeared to be a favorable position and apply for the shorter week.

The State Premier, H. N. Barwell, said that he was afraid the reduction of the standard week would prove detrimental to the whole community.

Reasonable and Just

"The theory which represents high production as mischievous to the workman," he argued, "is false and ridiculous. If only employer and employee here in Australia could agree to increase production by mutual co-operation, there would be no better place on earth for the workman. Limit the hours of labor by all means to 48 a week. That is reasonable and just. Overwork will never secure maximum production. It is appalling, however, to hear all that is being said, not merely about a 44 hours week, but a five days week of six hours a day, which is being openly advocated by some of the leaders of the Labor movement in Australia.

"High production, far from creating unemployment, as labor agitators are fond of asserting, undoubtedly increases employment. Shorter hours must mean decreased production, and that, if carried far enough, will involve Australia in industrial disaster. My strong opinion is that a 48 hours week is the happy medium between overwork and underwork. I sincerely hope that the principle Judge Higgins has enunciated will not become general in its application."

The Employers' Federation, on the authority of its leading spokesman, W. Herbert Phillips, views the decision with concern. This organization is the most powerful combination of masters in the state and there are branches all over Australia.

The End Not Yet

From the remarks made in this and other cases, it appeared to Mr. Phillips that the decisions were based upon false ideals of a purely material outlook. The higher things which went for the building up of character, industry, self-denial, and the endeavor to do and give the best, were ignored. The general tone of society in Australia, as the outcome largely of the present industrial legislation, could

not do other than cause grave concern to all thinking people.

"We have had ample warning," said the president of the Employers' Federation, E. H. Bakewell, who is a large scale pastoralist, "that the officials of the trade unions do not intend to stop at a 44-hour week, or even 40 hours, but will go as far as they can get concessions. We have had declarations to that effect from them. I am convinced that the real reason behind the agitation for shorter hours is not that it is a benefit to the moral or material welfare of those who get the concession. An application to the industrial court for shorter hours is always accompanied by a request for more wages to compensate for the difference. This judgment of Mr. Higgins will certainly have a demoralizing effect on industries where the process is a continuous one of three eight hour shifts, making a full day's time. I would much rather assist to reduce the cost of living, than I would be a party to raising it, and this judgment is merely an addition to the enormously increased cost of living."

Labor Views of Judgment

The attitude of the Labor Party and unions is one of rejoicing. They regard the award as indicating that Labor in Australia is unmistakably advancing toward the realization of higher and more humane ideals. They say, further, that it is a victory for constitutional methods over those of direct action. It shows that when the workers are satisfied that they can secure justice by orderly and peaceful means they prefer to adopt that course.

"It is quite conceivable," argue Labor leaders, "that this latest concession, constitutionally secured, will be an unanswerable argument in favor of similar concessions until the time comes, as come it must, when such a consideration will not be regarded as a concession at all, but as a right."

"When the problem of arranging the hours of labor is tackled from a scientific point of view, with chief consideration given to the needs of society, it may be confidently anticipated that even the 44-hour week will be regarded as unnecessary and to some slavery. The advantage of the application of natural science to industry should be shared by everybody. Instead of that, machinery causes over-production and the worker finds himself on the scrap heap of unemployment. With the removal of the economic shackles men and women will develop their best social gifts and intellectual abilities. The new award is a small step toward taking off those shackles and must be followed up quickly and effectively."

PRINTERS AWARDED INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the "Big Six" Printing Trades received yesterday copies of the decision in the wage scale negotiations handed down by George F. Kirchwey as mediator. The award of a 5% per week increase throughout the scale, retroactive to October 1, is binding to the workers, the New York officers saying that there was not the slightest indication of desire on the part of the union workers to evade the prearrangement to accept the mediator's decision.

UNIVERSITIES ADMIT WOMEN TO FACULTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—In these enlightened days there are undoubtedly opportunities for women in many lands. The International Federation of University Women, which held its conference in London this summer, has just published a valuable report, from which it is possible to gain at a glance a knowledge of the facilities for women's advanced education, and the status given by that education, in most of the countries of the world.

Perhaps the most interesting details come from Tsecho-Slovakia. Since the foundation of the new Republic women have been admitted to the University of Prague on the same terms as men and with equal rights. As long ago as 1897 they possessed that privilege, but various obstacles were placed in their way. Today they are admitted to all faculties except theology, and that is not likely to remain long closed, for the daughter of the President of the Republic has been asked to lecture on theology. Most of the students are poor and have to earn their living while studying.

Denmark is very thorough in its education, and a girl—even if she does not intend to go on to the university—is expected, on leaving school at 16 or 17, to take an examination which insures her having had an education in elementary mathematics, history and languages. To gain a degree in law or theology, a course from five to seven years is necessary, and for languages from six to seven or more. All education is free, and the regulations and privileges in schools and universities are the same for women as for men.

Belgian women do not appear to make much use of the higher educational facilities and the proportion of women students at the universities is small. In fact, it would seem that university education is not regarded as suitable for women, though since the war conditions have improved and at Ghent the first university woman demonstrator has been appointed. In Spain, which we have been used to regard as somewhat backward in the matter of higher education for women, they have had the right to study at the universities since the thirteenth century, but it is only of late years that they have availed themselves of that right to any appreciable extent. The first residential hostel for women students has been established in Madrid, and has accommodation for 85 students. The few women who have taken degrees have been very successful in their professions. India, South Africa, Japan, Australia, all show that facilities are being given to women to improve their usefulness by acquiring a broader outlook.



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FOR WOMEN

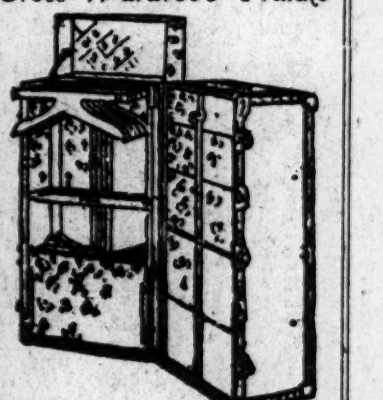
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ESTHONIA'S STRONG NEED FOR REFORMS

Root and Branch Reform of Political System Necessary If the Country Is to Escape Economic Collapse and Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REVAL, Esthonia. — The young Republic of Esthonia is passing through a period of transition. The Constituent Assembly which met about two years ago has prolonged its existence for a length of time in no way justified by its purpose and historical precedents. A series of hastily promulgated laws of a very radical and entirely doctrinaire nature has complicated a situation, which, owing to the stress of five years of war and the lack of experience on the part of the new leaders of the country, could scarcely be expected to be very satisfactory.

A month ago the government which had brought the country to the brink of bankruptcy was compelled to resign and the Labor Party took upon itself to form a new Cabinet headed by Mr. Pilt, the former Esthonian delegate in England, and to steer the ship of state through the troubled waters of the elections to the first constitutional parliament.

About 32 political parties were courting the votes of the electors. Most conspicuous on the Right wing was the Baltic Party, comprising mainly the intellectual classes of German extraction; they constitute at the same time the most important alien minority. After these comes the Agricultural Party, representing the conservative tendencies peculiar to the farming population. Proceeding farther to the Left, the stranger has some difficulty in catching the characteristics of the different political platforms; only the Socialists, and on the extreme Left, the Communists, constitute landmarks which are familiar to all.

Radical Change

The successive cabinets had proved unable to avoid the many stumbling blocks that lay in their way, and the dissatisfaction and feeling of uneasiness were so general that a radical change of the entire political system had become necessary. This fact has been confirmed by the elections which have just taken place and resulted in a heavy defeat of the Socialist Party, which until now formed the majority, but has lost many votes to the Right and Left. In the new parliament, the majority will, therefore, apparently belong to the Labor Party, which, despite its name, represents not the interests of the laboring class, but occupies a place between the Socialists and the more conservative elements.

The grievances of the population are numerous. They are emphasized in the most eloquent manner by the program composed for the elections by the Baltic Party and which comprises the following points: 1. Substantiation of constitutional liberties without any distinction of origin or nationality; abolition of special tribunals and exceptional restriction. 2. Safeguarding of private property; abolition of requisition expropriations to be admitted only in the interests of the state and against equitable indemnities. 3. Reform of the administration; reduction of the number of officials and the increase of their efficiency. 4. Increase of production through protection of private initiative, facilitating import of implements required by industries, raw materials and the necessities of life. 5. Diminution of taxes, small incomes to be exempted. 6. An effective agrarian reform aiming at increasing the productivity of the land; creation of small farms on the basis of private hereditary property. 7. Protection of national civilization of the alien minorities; defense of the interests of church and state; reestablishment of religious instruction in the schools; right of parents to send their children to schools chosen by themselves.

Radical Socialism Fails

This document speaks volumes and shows clearly what the former government did not provide and safeguard. The fact is that radical Socialism has failed in Esthonia, as it was bound to do in a country which is still in the earliest stages of economic development. The majority of the large land-owners who could produce on a wholesale scale; they are ruined now, their lands having been nationalized and partly divided into small lots, partly administered for the profit of the State by numerous but unskilled and careless officials.

The new holders of the small farms proved unable to carry on intensive production; this is often accounted for by the fact that the new lots were not provided with adequate buildings; in other cases the energies of the farmers were destroyed by the uncertainty concerning the duration of their lease and of the amount to be paid to the state. Therefore many of the new farmers preferred to sell the inventory and live stock confiscated by the state from the large landowners and sold by it to the farmers at about 30 per cent of its market value. In this way prosperous and productive large estates had been destroyed without any compensation for the loss incurred thereby to the community.

Cost of Living Increased

The policy of the Esthonian Government in commercial and financial matters has not been more successful. Having started without any public debts and with a large fund of gold received from the Bolsheviks at the conclusion of peace, the young state found itself in the most favorable conditions for a prosperous existence. Nevertheless, the Esthonian mark (nominally equal to 1 franc), which in the beginning of 1919 stood at about 130 marks to the English pound, has now fallen to 1300, the inevitable consequence being a corresponding increase of the cost of living.

This can also be attributed to a rather too extensive application of Socialism in a country totally unprepared for it. Export, as well as import and certain branches of industry, as the timber trade, had been declared monopolies of the State, which either itself discharged the corresponding functions or gave concessions to private individuals and firms; in the first case the State sold and bought at ruinous prices, a considerable part of the money remaining in the hands of numerous intermediaries; in the second the holders of the concessions, exempted as they were from the effects of the economic law of demand and supply, were able to indulge in speculations and to realize profits which soon undermined the economic equipoise of the whole country.

It is scarcely possible at the present time to make any forecasts concerning the policy of the new government, but it seems certain that a root and branch reform of the entire system is necessary if Esthonia is to escape an economic collapse, which could not fail to make it an easy prey of Bolshevism.

DRASTIC LAND BILL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Loughlin, Minister for Lands in the New South Wales Labor Government, has introduced a new Land Bill. It provides that, outside an unimproved value of \$20,000 which the owner may enjoy in peace, he shall be compelled, when any eligible settler requires a specific piece of land, to sell it to him on very long terms of payment—35 years. Payment will be in debentures which are to carry 4½ per cent interest. Values will be ascertained by a board, whose decision will be final, but only four witnesses each for buyer and seller respectively are as a rule to be heard.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Loughlin said that it would be to the owner's interest to help the board to arrive at a fair value. The owner would submit a plan of the retention area. If he wanted a high price for his land he was certainly going to diminish his retention area. If he wanted to extend his retention area, the result would be that the price for the land would be lower. "The value of land under this scheme will never be greater," said the Minister, "than it was on December 30, 1920. The owners of land will be allowed to appoint one of the assessors on the valuation court. The chairman of the state court can limit the evidence to four witnesses on each side, and there will be no appeal from the decision of the valuation court. The bill is, therefore, going to make land available in an expeditious manner."

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Until the great war there was no country in the world which attracted the same universal interest and attention as China. With most people this interest was awakened in early years by childish studies of quaintly garbed men and women, picturesque gardens and pagodas on tea cups and saucers, and these studies of "China" were not altogether abandoned with advancing years, for school books contained descriptions of the land of topsy turvydom which caught the growing imagination, so that the Chinaman with his queue, his fan, his



A Chinese postman braves brigands and blizzards when covering his route

chopsticks, his dislike of girl babies, his reading and writing from right to left, and his many other peculiarities became a most fascinating personality. Later, tales of travel and experience in China, many of them richly embroidered by the narrators, added to our store of knowledge and deepened our interest in the Flowery Land, while maturer years with their study of commercial conditions and of national and world politics brought perhaps a more intelligent interest in China and the problems associated with her teeming millions.

As the result of foreign intercourse China now enjoys a fair number of western innovations, particularly regard to public utilities. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the post office and electric lighting are all established institutions. But they were not greeted cordially by a grateful people. They were resisted by unenlightened officials and opposed by a superstitious peasantry. Associated with each of the services mentioned are stories of accomplishments in the face of difficulties and dangers, of deeds of daring, and of adventure which would charm even the most blasé reader of boy's journals, but it is no exaggeration to say that none excel in wealth of romance the Chinese Post Office as it is today.

The story of the Chinese Post Office is not merely the record of articles carried per annum and the revenue derived therefrom. It is the story of the spread of enlightenment among the masses of this great country, of people being brought from centuries of seclusion into touch with the outside world, of new businesses created and existing ones developed, of progress in even the most outlying province. But more, it is the story of simple, honest men serving their country with a devotion to duty unequalled anywhere else. The Chinese postman is one of the best types of modern China, and the country has every reason to be proud of him. In the cities and towns he may appear as the ordinary letter carrier, and such he is, but away from the treaty ports and centers of population on the main lines of communication he is a much more picturesque person. He may ride a camel across the Mongolian desert, or he may be mounted on a pony pushing his way over mountain and dale and through streams that are occasionally very turbulent. Unlike his colleague in the city this postal servant has to brave

dangers from the elements and from the unrelenting attention of brigands and robbers. He has to wade through rivers in severest weather, and he has to struggle through snowstorms, or he may have to travel the dreary wastes of Chinese Turkestan contending with the extremes of heat and cold, the keen searching winds sweeping down from Siberia in winter and the hot breezes blowing from the Mongolian desert in summer. This man, wearing the green uniform of the Chinese Post Office, gives of his best to the service of the country.

Earlier Posting Agencies

Before we proceed further it may be as well to explain the origin of the Chinese Post Office. "It was," says the official report, "established by imperial decree on the 20th March, 1896, as the

same. "Min Chu letters carried increased from 260,000 to 475,000. The increase is entirely due to greater vigilance against smuggling, though it cannot be doubted that illegal transmission of mails is still practiced to a very great extent. Subordinate employees on railway trains, steamers and steam launches are all open to the temptation to smuggle correspondence, and every native boat on a regular run is a potential competitor with the government Post Office." At Tating in the Province of Anhwei the 17 Min Chu joined hands and their business is now carried on by two shops, but in the Province of Chekiang the Post Office is gradually absorbing the business of the native agencies, and in Fukien a decrease is also reported.

Competition with the Government
It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its administration to build up a very efficient organization. A certain amount of credit must also be apportioned the Central Government, for they adopted a very benevolent attitude to the young service.

Mr. T. Piry, a Frenchman, who as postal secretary was largely instrumental in forming the service under Sir Robert Hart, was made Postmaster-General when the postal service was separated from the customs and transferred to the Ministry of Communications. To his zeal and energy is due much of the present organization, and since his departure from Peking Mr. Picard-Destail, another Frenchman, has carried out further extensions and improvements in the service while placing it on a financially independent basis. Substantial progress has been made every year in spite of all kinds of drawbacks, and the number of articles carried continue to increase enormously. The number of articles dealt with in 1912, the first year of the Republic, was 443,000,000, and by 1915, notwithstanding two revolutions, the operations of the bandit White Wolf, and the troubles consequent upon the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the number had increased by more than 300,000,000, the actual figures for the last named period being 773,183,122. During this period "the weaving of new lines into the postal net, and the riveting of these and of weaker existing connections with new establishments have continued." Postal facilities are being extended by means of new railways and the establishment of new courier lines or the extension of existing ones. In 1905 the Post Office had the assist-

ance of 2760 miles of railway, which 10 years later had been increased to 8300 miles. Similarly postal boat lines had increased from 5000 miles to 21,000, and courier lines had increased from 40,000 miles to 138,000. In other words, the Chinese Post Office has increased its utility as a carrier of mails by roughly 1000 per cent during the decade under review. Can any other country show such a record of progress?

Transportation in the Interior

The long courier lines are especially noteworthy. Places inland, distant hundreds of miles and in a few cases over a thousand miles from either railway or steamer connection, now receive mails regularly. As roads in China are proverbially bad or non-existent, the mails have to be transported inland by foot or mounted couriers, by pack mules, ponies, donkeys, by two-wheeled native carts, by wheelbarrows, and even by camels, as in Mongolia. Thousands of fast couriers are employed in the interior, running between stations according to schedule. One of China's courier lines is undoubtedly the longest of its kind in the world. Starting at Kwan-yin-tang, in western Honan, it passes through Sianfu, Lanchowfu, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, thence runs in a southwesterly direction to Kashgar, right in the center of Asia. It traverses deserts and crosses mountain ranges, runs through the thickly populated Province of Shensi, and continues through wild portions of the country where primitive tribes of Mongol horsemen live. Its length is 3443 miles, greater than the distance by rail between New York and San Francisco, or Chicago and the City of Mexico.

Needless to say, the success of the postal service depends to a large extent upon the thousands of honest, faithful and hard-working Chinese employees. During the revolution which banished the Manchus from the throne, "The confederate government system" of having been established in some places temporary division of authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain occasions, the Post Office was forced to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interference and the Post Office preserved inviolate its independence. The centuries-old imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

It was no easy task to maintain postal communications during a civil war, but it was done. During a great part of the time in which the revolution was in progress many places were isolated and others were in a state of anarchy. The foreign assistant postmaster in Shensi was ordered by the brigands to withdraw, but not until some months later was he able to effect his retreat. But perhaps the most striking testimonial to the work of the staff is that in the report for 1911 dealing with Kwangtung and Honan, in which provinces disorder and brigandage rendered the transaction of money order and parcel post business so hazardous that they had to be suspended. "But these partial and temporary interruptions notwithstanding the postal service succeeded in preserving its organization. To the staff, both foreign and Chinese, no little is due for the manner in which they continued to carry on their work in the trying circumstances in which many of them were placed. Faithfully

and often in the face of grave danger, the chiefs remained at their posts, ready to seize the first opportunity to restore broken communication or resume interrupted operations. Here the Chinese clerks distributed the postal funds about their persons, so as to lessen the risk of total loss; there they saved the cash and stamps by burying them underground. Sianfu was the only place that had to be abandoned by the foreign staff."

Bandit Attacks

Even when there is no actual revolution the life of the courier in many provinces is still subject to attacks by banditti or from landlides and flooding. The report for last year mentions that "the day and night Peking-Chengtehfu line has been disorganized, as the presence of highwaymen makes it impossible to forward mails at night over some of the stages. Honan reported 14 attacks on couriers by highway robbers. The year in Shensi had 'been quiet except for the operations of a few bands of outlaws.' Kansu was better, as 'peaceful conditions prevailed throughout the year, the Tibetan border being unusually free from disorder. There was a small uprising of local banditti in the northeast of the Province, but it was quickly suppressed. The mail service in the region was only suspended for three days.' Regarding Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan, it was a matter for satisfaction that the year had been free from highway robbery, though one mail was surreptitiously stolen from a mail cart en route. In Szechuan 'there were 28 cases of serious highway mail robbery during the year. Special means had to be devised to keep in communication with Champo in Tibet, as the regular lines were impassable during the troubles on the Tibetan frontier.' Outlaws interfered with the working of lines in Hunan, and in Anhwei there was 16 cases of loss of mails, and eight attacks made on couriers. And so on in practically every one of the 18 provinces of China.

Mention has been made of the competitors of the Chinese Post Office, but the I Chan and the Min Chu are now insignificant compared with the regular lines were impassable during the troubles on the Tibetan frontier. Outlaws interfered with the working of lines in Hunan, and in Anhwei there was 16 cases of loss of mails, and eight attacks made on couriers. And so on in practically every one of the 18 provinces of China.

Since China has joined the postal union and has developed a postal service which compares favorably with that of other countries, it is to be hoped, in justice to China, that these foreign post offices will in due course be closed.

United States 1
Great Britain 11
Germany 14
France 14
Russia 24
Japan 16
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS OUTLOOK
FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Financial and Commercial Authority Believes That Spring Will See Era of Better Trade Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Moderate optimism as to resumption of good trading conditions in the spring is the view of A. H. Davies, alderman of the London County Council and a financial authority, business man, writer and lecturer, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent interview. The recent fall in wholesale prices has resulted in a depression which has become somewhat more accentuated. England, in this respect, is following in the footsteps of the United States, where most commodities have shown a drop in wholesale prices of from 20 to 50 per cent.

Here, as there, retailers are still endeavoring to maintain the higher prices, in the hope that they will be able to dispose of their stocks without loss. This human characteristic, combined with that of the general public not being disposed to buy in a falling market, is evidenced both as applying to goods as well as to stocks and shares. The possible purchaser undoubtedly feels that he would be buying unwisely while the fall is still continuing, and purchases are postponed with the hope that requirements can be filled at the bottom of the market.

Throughout the business world therefore is found this continual contest between the trader who endeavors to hold up his prices and the consumer who reduces his consumption and his purchases in order to avoid buying at an inflated price. This contest, as can be readily seen, cannot be continued indefinitely.

Improvement in Spring

Mr. Davies considers that next spring will see the end of this deadlock. In the meantime, however, continued unemployment may be looked for, and possibly attempts on the part of manufacturers to reduce wages. But such attempts cannot result in any permanent reduction, as labor, both in England and America, is now established on a higher plane of living than was possible before the war.

One reason for Mr. Davies' assurance that a further fall in prices must take place during the coming winter is the fact that the balance of forces in the market is against the trader, at least so far as a high rate of interest on the money he borrows to carry his stocks, and as their value falls and the security for his loan diminishes, his loan is called in by the bankers and he is compelled to realize by an immediate sale of his stock.

On being asked what he thought was likely to happen with regard to the present unfavorable rate of exchange between England and America, Mr. Davies stated that while the present rate constituted undoubtedly a great hardship for England in that it increases by over 33-1/3 per cent the price that has to be paid for wheat, meat and other foodstuffs, as well as raw materials which England must buy from the United States, yet it also has advantages.

Act Like a Tariff

It operates, Mr. Davies said, somewhat in the form of a protective tariff, inasmuch as it militates against the import into England of American manufactured products which can be produced in England, and amounting, as it does, to at least 25 per cent, can be readily seen how effective it must be. Furthermore, inasmuch as American capital is being applied to the acquisition of control of undertakings in impoverished European countries, who stand in England in the same financial relationship as England to the United States, American capitalists are creating competitors to their own manufacturers in the British and similar markets.

The depreciation of the pound sterling also acts as a rebate of the protective duties imposed in America against imports from England, as American consumers are able to buy English products 33-1/3 per cent cheaper than would otherwise be possible if the rate of exchange were normal.

For freedom in trading it is necessary, Mr. Davies said, to restore in some measure the value of the sterling exchange, and this can be done by either decreasing the imports from America or increasing the exports to America, or by combination of these two methods, which are both stimulated by the abnormal rate of exchange.

In Mr. Davies' opinion the exchange is not likely to reach normal for many years, and any improvement is largely dependent on the course of the franc, with regard to which Alderman Davies is rather pessimistic. If the German reparations amount is definitely fixed at a figure that Germany can pay, as improvement in the franc and consequently in the pound may be expected.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Further declines were registered in the wheat market yesterday, opening prices ranging from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents lower. March wheat closed at 1.71 1/2, and May at 1.64 1/2. Corn quotations also were slightly lower. January closed at 87 1/2, May at 74 1/2, and July at 75 1/2. Hogs advanced 10 to 15 points, sales being made at \$9.55. January pork closed at 24.39, May pork at 24.50, January lard at 15.50, and May lard at 15.75. January ribs closed at 11.90 and May at 12.67.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The value of Canada's mineral production in 1920 is estimated at about \$200,000,000, compared with \$176,686,390 in 1919. The gold output was \$16,000,000. Production of silver was 13,500,000 ounces; copper, \$2,500,000; nickel, \$1,500,000; zinc, \$2,000,000; pig iron, 1,080,000 short tons; steel ingots and direct steel castings, 1,320,000 short tons.

Breaking all previous records, shares filed in the United States during 1920 for new enterprises under the laws of the principal states, with authorized capital of \$100,000 or more, involved the sum of \$12,998,944,200, as compared with \$12,877,229,600 in 1919, according to a compilation by the New York Journal of Commerce.

A staff of 20 Americans in the employ of the Lisbon Petroleum Company has left London for Angola to prospect for oil in Portuguese West Africa.

The Manhattan Shirt Company has cut prices of shirts 50 per cent.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that it will give employees the privilege to subscribe to common stock at \$1.

Paris advises say 60 Roubaix manufacturers have formed a new combination to handle the future cloth output, accumulating in warehouses now aggregating \$10,000,000 worth.

Textile exports to the United States from Bradford, England, in December were valued at \$273,384.

All departments in the Troy (New York) factories of the Cluett, Peabody Company, Incorporated, resumed operations Monday morning, following a shutdown for three weeks, except in the turning and assembling departments. The plants will operate on a five-day-a-week schedule.

The price of denatured alcohol has been reduced to 60 to 70 cents a gallon for formulas 5 and 7 to 75 cents for formula 6.

Domestic exports valued at \$5,119,580,884 left the port of New York during 1920. During the same period imports were \$2,933,384,471. This was a decrease of approximately \$281,000,000 in export and increase of \$33,000,000 in import trade, compared with previous year. Gold and silver imports eclipsed the 1919 record over tenfold, the figures for 1920 being \$34,292,766, as compared with \$3,839,216 in 1919.

The French Government has abolished the 10 per cent export tax on gowns, cloaks, millinery, lace and feathers, because it caused a decrease in foreign buying.

Paraguay has extended the general moratorium to April 11, 1921. The moratorium for the Banco Mercantile has been extended to May 16.

It is said there are close to 550 United States owned plants in Canada manufacturing products ranging from talking machines to locomotives. The capital represented in these plants has been estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

WORLD'S EXPORTS
OF MEAT PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, New York—World exports of meat products in 1919 amounted to 1,970,000,000 pounds, a third less than the total for 1918, but 14.6 per cent greater than the average for 1911, 1912 and 1913. Argentina was the leading exporter with 39.3 per cent of the total.

The United States furnished 87 per cent of the total pork exports of the 12 leading exporting countries, compared with 86.3 per cent in 1919; and, although it is the greatest producer of hogs in the world, it imported 2,899,000 pounds of pork in the first 10 months of 1920. In the same period of last year it imported four times as much, or 11,420,000 pounds. Its exports of fresh and frozen pork up to September 30 of this calendar year were 20 times greater than those of same period a year ago.

New Zealand's exports of pork products in 1919 were 8.5 times as large as the preceding year. Canada exported 300,000,000 pounds of pork in 1919; its present average was \$4,000,000. Denmark's exports of pork, which before the war averaged 298,000,000 pounds, shrank, in 1919, to 7,000,000.

STRONG CLOSE BY
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—A strong closing marked another encouraging day on the stock market yesterday, and there were advancements registered by a broad range of securities. The sales involved 1,233,600 shares.

United States Liberty bonds continued strong and ended the day with gains in the various issues.

International Paper made a new high for the day at 53 1/2, up over 7 points net.

At the close the quotations were: Steel 83 1/2, up 1 1/2; International Paper 52 1/2, up 1/2; Baldwin 90, up 1; Studebaker 50 1/2, up 1/2; Woolen 63 1/2, up 1/2.

SUGAR PRICE DROPS AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—All local sugar refiners reduced their list prices yesterday. The Federal Sugar Refining Company made the greatest cut, reducing its price 15 points to a basis of 7.75 cents per pound, the lowest figure since the downward movement began. Other refiners reduced to 7.90.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	83.64 1/2	83.60 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	65.7 1/2	65.71	130.0
France (Belgian)	92.9	92.9	130.0
Italy	304.8	304.5	130.0
Guillemers	21.95	21.9	40.0
German marks	0.18 1/2	0.18 1/2	22.0
Canadian dollar	36	35.7	25.0
Argentine pesos	23.75	24 1/2	42.5

NEW YEAR REVEALS
TURN IN BUSINESS

First Week in 1921 Brought Indications of Improving Conditions, Especially Noticeable in the Security Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The turn of the New Year apparently has brought with it a turn in the tide in financial, business and investment affairs, and the first week of 1921 has brought strong indications of a returning to more normal conditions although it must be said that it is no time to rest on the oars for there is a tremendous amount of work to be done to complete the job of setting the house in order.

That sensitive barometer of business generally, the stock market, appears to have anticipated improving conditions by advancing quite steadily during the week. Security quotations generally have by no means regained their position of the November election time, yet they have made strong and consistent gains all the week. Government war loans have been conspicuous by their advances, and these purchases are doubly significant because they represent substantial investors of the permanent type.

Foreign exchange, too, has experienced steady and persistent gains during the week and is regarded as an indication of better international conditions to come.

The deflation process still goes on, and as a result the credit situation changes but little, but to continue to retain its balance is regarded as an encouraging sign at this time of the year, when books are being balanced and concerns called to account for the year. Money, too, is not easy by any means, yet it is not tighter, and the tendency is better, according to the figures of the United States federal reserve system.

While here and there curtailment continues, on the whole the greater number of reports tell of industry resuming in various parts of the country. The sentiment of the leaders in industry, finance, and business generally, which is born of their conviction that the worst is over and now is the time for every one to put their shoulders to the wheels of progress. It is evident that their talk is not idle, and they are putting into action their spoken words.

While there is no great volume of buying for spring delivery in the wholesale markets, there are encouraging signs reported that lead business to expect more activity just as soon as the January mark down clearance sales are completed.

Producers still have a problem on their hands, especially cotton and grain growers. They, like producers of other raw materials, find themselves with a surplus on hand and prices below the cost of production. The congressional action paying the way for the revival of the United States War Finance Corporation may relieve this situation in a measure, but to what extent remains to be seen.

The United States Federal Reserve Board says that further progress in business readjustment has been the feature of commercial and industrial development during December. Such readjustment has been accompanied by further decline in prices, which has brought the board's index number to 100 per cent of the level of 1913 (a decline for the month of about 8 1/2 per cent).

An increase of unemployment has affected labor unfavorably. Wage cuts running as high as 20 per cent to 25 per cent in some lines have accompanied shrinkage of demand, and there has been a falling off of export trade.

On the other hand, banking power has been well maintained, normal credit accommodation has been extended to legitimate business, reserve ratio has grown stronger, and interest rate bank borrowing has been in part liquidated. At the member banks, liquidation of loans is beginning and better conditions are foreshadowed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 7	Dec. 31
U S Lib 3 1/2%	82.50	80.30
U S Lib 1st 4%	86.50	85.00
U S Lib 2d 4%	87.00	85.10
U S Lib 1st 4 1/2%	87.40	85.70
U S Lib 2d 4 1/2%	87.02	85.01
U S Lib 4th 4 1/2%	87.20	85.20
U S Victory 4 1/2%	86.92	86.00
U S Victory 2 1/2%	86.88	86.00
Belgium gold notes \$5, 1925	91	91
Belgium external 7 1/2%, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2
Chinese ex. rcts. 1951	41 1/2	41 1/2
C of Bern, Switz. \$5, w. l. 45 9/16	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Christiania \$5, 1945	75 1/2	75 1/2
City of Lyons \$5, 1924	76 1/2	76 1/2
City of Paris \$5, 1921	95 1/2	94 1/2
City of Zurich, Switz. \$5, 1945 9/16	94 1/2	94 1/2
Copenhagen \$5 1/2, 1944	75	73 1/2
Cuba \$5 1/2, 1940	72 1/2	72 1/2
Dominican Rep \$5, 1953	72	72
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 29 9/16	86 1/2	86 1/2
Dom of Canada \$5, 1931	89	89
French Government \$5, 1945, 10/16	100	100
Japan \$5, 1931	53 1/2	53 1/2
Japan 1st 4 1/2%, 1925	75 1/2	75 1/2
Japan 2d 4 1/2%, 1925	75 1/2	75 1/2
Switzerland \$5, 1940	104 1/2	104 1/2
Tokio \$5, 1932	74 1/2	74 1/2
U K of G Br & Ir 3-7/8% nts, 22 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U K of G Br & Ir 5 1/2% cts, 22 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Broad street's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$5,480,152,000, a decrease of 14 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 22.4 per cent.

MAKING OF PAPER
PULP IN THE CONGO

Papyrus, Growing in Abundance, Is to Be Utilized and Construction of Large Factory Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The manufacture of paper pulp in the Belgian Congo is a possibility of the near future. Papyrus, which grows in great abundance near Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, principally along the lower Lualaba, near the lakes of Kambili, Sjemba, Ksali, and Neaga, is to be exploited by a large company which has been granted a concession.

The United States Consul-General in Brussels states that it is planned to establish near the river a large plant, costing 2,500,000 francs, which will have an initial production of 20,000 tons of pulp. The material for this factory is to be sought among Belgian and, if necessary, allied manufacturers.

The papyrus of the Congo has shown on analysis to contain 75 per cent of cellulose. After research and experiments, a process was discovered for bleaching the plants which had been vainly sought for 50 years.

WORLD'S OUTPUT
OF SILK DECLINES

Production in the Far East in 1920 Less Than Previous Year—France and Italy Gain

NEW YORK, New York—The world's silk crop for 1920 is estimated at 25,600,000 kilos, compared with 29,535,000 kilos in 1919 and 28,705,000 kilos in 1918. The production in Italy and France increased, but the other silk-producing countries showed declines from the previous year.

According to a table compiled by H. L. Gwalter, the 1920 silk crop is divided as follows:

	1920	1919	1918
Europe—			
Italy	2,350,000	1,825,000	2,685,000
France	2,600,000	1,850,000	2,450,000
Spain	70,000	70,000	75,000
Austria-Hung.	120,000	150,000	150,000
Levant & Asia			
Minor	1,040,000	1,040,000	1,040,000
China	12,780,000	15,150,000	14,655,000
Japan	6,000,000	5,550,000	4,885,000
Canton	2,350,000	2,170,000	1,680,000
India, etc.	120,000	145,000	115,000
	23,900,000	27,290,000	25,540,000

Silk prices in 1920, in some cases, were almost double those of 1919. For example, the best Japanese grades on January 1, 1920, were priced at \$14.75, compared with \$7.30 in 1919 and \$6.10 in 1918. Similar increases were reported in the cheaper grades. The silk industry was hard hit by changing conditions due to the post-war reconstruction period, but it is believed that liquidation has about run its course and conditions are shaping themselves for a return to more normal activity.

OIL SHARES RALLY
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares rallied on the stock exchange yesterday under the lead of Royal Dutch. Repurchasing was a factor in bringing about the improvement. Shell Transport & Trading was 6 1/2 and Mexican Eagle was 6 11-16.

Profit taking and the less favorable position of the New York exchange caused a reaction in the gilt-edged section. Foreign loans were well maintained. Contracting earnings, due to the slump in trade, made some rallies earlier. South American Railway issues were dull. Dollar descriptions were firmer on more optimistic advices from New York.

Generally dealings were small and the markets were checked.

LOAN TO "BIG FOUR"
RAILROAD APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad has been given authority by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$5 promissory notes aggregating \$3,944,000 and two 10-year promissory notes totaling \$4,673,000 and to issue \$4,500,000 of 6 per cent refunding and improvement mortgage bonds maturing July 1, 1935, to pledge with the New York Central Railroad as security for promissory notes to be executed by the railroads.

NEW GERMAN BANKING CONCERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Moesle, former undersecretary of state for the Ministry of Finance in the Bauer Ministry, has been appointed manager of the new banking concern of Carl Zeiss, Hamburg, Herr Erbsberger, a former Minister of Finance, and Baron Richtofen, at one time Secretary of the Embassy at Washington, are members of the business, which is allied to the Standard Oil Company.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, January 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 1920.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

PRICES FOR COTTON
IN EGYPT STUDIED

Government Has Appointed a Commission to Devise Means to Protect Growers Against Heavy Loss on Crops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Cotton remains the subject of paramount interest in Egypt today, a fact which is easily comprehensible, even to one unacquainted with the Egyptian fellah's absorption in his land and its produce, as but an insignificant part of the 6,000,000 cantars of 99 pounds each, picked up the last year, has been disposed of, and many gins are idle owing to the heavy fall in the price of Egypt's most important produce.

To meet the growing demand on the part of the public that something should be done officially, the government has appointed a commission under the presidency of Ahmed Pasha Ali, Undersecretary of State for the Ministry of the Interior, charged with the purpose of studying the economic situation and of devising means of protecting tenants and small landowners who, as a result of the fact that the present price is about one-third of that of March last when the crop was sown, stand to incur heavy loss. It has also been deemed advisable, largely for political purposes, to issue an official manifesto setting out the main causes for the depreciation in the value in the cantar of cotton from \$130 to \$40.

Slump and Its Causes

Evidently a very large section of the public, including many who should have been better informed, had been led to believe that the present slump had been specially manipulated from London in order to throw Egypt under the threat of bankruptcy into English arms. If the special commission does little but discredit this canard, it will have rendered a useful service, but it is hoped that a still wider field is open to it. The problem of establishing by how much landlords who let their land on the crest of the high prices should reduce their rents is not a very simple one, and it is difficult to see by what law, other than martial, perhaps, the government could enforce such reductions.

In the above manifesto an appeal has already been made to landowners to allow delay to their tenants for the payment of the full rent, and certainly they will be well advised should they decide to make substantial reductions in accordance with the recommendations of the government, but more forcible measures appear unlikely. The larger field lies in devising measures calculated to stabilize the price of cotton in order that the present and future crops may be disposed of at rates which will give a fair return to land bought at post-war prices. Many recommendations from delegations and notables all over the country are under consideration, the majority favoring a system by which the cotton area next season should be reduced to a quarter to two-thirds of that usually grown. Possibly some, such measure will be introduced. Whatever its effect on the price of cotton it would certainly tend to give the land a little more rest and less exhausting rotations. It is especially here that the commission may do very useful work.

Fall in Cotton Yield

Cotton itself is not an exhausting crop, but the general practice of putting about half one's area to it each year results in a rotation which, by introducing wheat immediately after the cotton is picked and maize on the other half, is certainly exhausting. By such a rotation only the maize land, or half the area, is put to rest, the recuperative power of Egypt, and this explains largely the persistent fall each year in the average yield of cotton an acre. Were the triennial rotation, permitting two-thirds of the area to be under between each year, introduced as law, there is no doubt productivity would be much increased and the net yield would be but little, if any, less than that of the biennial system.

As regards the price of cotton, it is believed that if it remains firm at about \$40 a cantar, Egypt will be slightly better off relatively than it was in pre-war days with cotton at \$22. If this could be stabilized, no doubt the whole outlook would be vastly improved and, as cotton is a necessity of everyday life, stabilized it should be. A step toward this end and a wise political move would be the purchase of the present crop by a government commission at a fair price to all wishing to sell against payment in guaranteed bonds repayable with profits realization of the crop. Perhaps such a measure may be introduced, but certainly the government should take practical steps to prove to the fellah, who is certainly a deserving worker, that it has his interests sincerely at heart.

AMERICAN WOOLEN PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York—The American Woollen Company reports net profits for the 10 months ended October 31, 1920, at \$6,094,190. Profit and loss surplus as of October 31 last was \$35,812,029.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 127

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable February 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1921.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, January 3, 1921.

DIVIDENDS

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has declared its regular semi-annual \$3 preferred dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record January 15.

The Bush Terminal Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent in stock on common stock. Regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred was also declared. All dividends are payable January 15 to stock of record January 5.

The Bush Terminal Buildings Company has declared its regular quarterly \$1.75 dividend, payable January 1 to stock of record December 31.

The Midwest Refining Company has declared an extra dividend of \$1 and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable February 1 to stock of record January 15.

The West Penn Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 21.

The directors of the Ohio Body Blower Company have passed the quarterly dividend due at this time. Three months ago 6 1/2 cents a share was paid. Curtailment of operations was responsible for the action, as it was said that the dividend was not earned in the final quarter of last year.

The Amalgamated Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the first preferred stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 17.

The Fall River Electric Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 3 to stockholders of record December 20.

The National Licorice Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, both payable January 14 to stock of record January 3. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared six months ago.

The Miller Rubber Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable January 20. Previously the quarterly rate was 2 per cent.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$1 a share and the usual quarterly stock dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, both payable February 1 to holders of record January 14. The regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share also was declared on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable February 15, to holders of record February 1.

The Ingersoll-Rand Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable January 3.

EMPLOYEES TO SHARE
COMPANY'S PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ERIE CLUB BEATS
FEDERAL ELEVEN

Latter Club Loses in the Third Round Contest of the National Challenge Soccer Cup Competition With Score 3 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Eerie Athletic Association football club of Kearny, New Jersey, handily disposed of the Federal Ship soccer eleven of East Newark, New Jersey, in their third-round contest in the National Challenge Cup competition, the blue ribbon series of the kicking game in the United States. The superiority of the Erie team was clearly proved, and the final score favored the Kearny combination 3 goals to 1.

Although attacking repeatedly, the Erie could tally but once in the first half and as the Federals accomplished as much, the score was tied at the interval, 1 to 1. David Brown, who twice has played a wing on American teams visiting Scandinavia, tallied for Erie in the first half by a fine piece of individual work, swinging through practically the entire Federal defense and bearing briefly, in goal for the shipbuilders, with a finely placed shot. Soon thereafter M. Janieson equalized, snapping up a ball following a scrimmage after a corner kick, and shooting, from a considerable distance out, just under the bar.

The Erie had things much their own way in the second half, Rooney counting from a short pass by Hemmingsy soon after the restart, and Tommy Stark, another tourist with the Bethlehem and Ben Millers overseas, giving the Erie team its third goal later in the period. The Erie defense was a veritable stone wall in the second half, and only rarely could the Federal forwards penetrate it to the goal area. The match was played at Harrison Field, the old Newark Federal League ball park, before 7000 enthusiasts.

The Robins Dry Dock Football Club, leading opponents of the Erie in the Metropolitan district, entertained the Columbia, Graphophone eleven from Bridgeport in a third-round national cup battle at Todd Field, South Brooklyn, winning 3 to 0, and advancing to the fourth round, in which it pairs with Erie.

Irvine gave Robins its first goal midway in the first half, and after the halftime Sturch scored from a pass by Radican, and later Hosie, aided by the same meteoric center, gave the Todd ship-repairers their third and final goal. The Columbia attackers had great difficulty in penetrating the Robins' backfield, and although Bridgeport team built up the attack, the backs of the famous old Bridgeport City Club, the visitors' forwards failed to impress. Morley, halfback of the Columbia eleven, was forced out of the match in the second half, having injured his head in heading a ball driven at him by a Robins forward.

The Tebo Yacht Basin team and Brooklyn defeated the Ansonia (Connecticut) Football Club under an avalanche of goals, scoring 8 to their opponents' 2. The speed of the Tebo aggregation overwhelmed the Ansonians, and it was not until the Erie Basin aggregation had established a 6-goal lead that the Connecticut forwards pushed their first goal across. Shaw and Mitchell were the stars of the Tebo forward line, and they, with Harvey, put their team 3 goals in front by halftime. Tebo scored 5 times and Ansonia put through both its goals in the second period. The summary:

ERIE
Brown, o. or, Fildes
Stoney, o. or, Potts
Hemmingsy, e. S. Jamieson
Knowles, r. or, M. Janieson
Ford, o. or, Forfar
Rogers, r. r. or, Randall
Cooper, c. or, Kitts
Stark, r. or, Richardson
Post, l. or, McCrum
Ingram, r. or, M. Janieson
Ward, e. or, Brierly
Score—Erie Athletic Association Football Club, Kearny, New Jersey, 3; Federal Ship Soccer Club, East Newark, New Jersey, 1. Goals—Brown, Rooney, T. Stark for Erie; M. Janieson for Federal. Linesmen, Cooper, Ward, Referee, James E. Schofield, New York City. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

ROBINS
Irvine, o. or, Nelson
Hosie, l. or, Hilroy
Radican, o. or, Landy
McKelvey, o. or, Streetly
Sundberg, l. or, Carr
Clarke, c. or, Morley
Beardsworth, r. or, Jones
Brownlie, l. or, Todd
Page, r. or, Butterworth
Wheeler, e. or, Ross
Score—Robins Dry Dock Football Club, Brooklyn, New York, 3; Columbia Graphophone Football Club, Bridgeport, Connecticut, 0. Goals—Irvine, Sturch, Hosie, for Robins. Linesmen, Peter Russell, W. Wagner. Referee—Thomas Cunningham, Brooklyn. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

TEBO
Edmondson, o. or, Tidmarsh
Harvey, l. or, Marston
Mitchell, o. or, Speed
Shaw, r. or, Beaton
Purdy, o. or, Taylor
Dunne, l. or, Caldwell
Fryer, c. or, Coates
Gallagher, r. or, Mase
Kidd, l. or, Bryce
Reynolds, r. or, Simcox
Spittal, e. or, Smith
Score—Tebo Yacht Club, Tebo, New York City, 8; Ansonia Football Club, Ansonia, Connecticut, 2. Goals—Shaw, Harvey, T. Mitchell, Edmondson, Purdy for Tebo; Marston, Beaton for Ansonia. Referee, J. E. Schofield, New York City. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

PRINCETON'S TRACK OPENS
PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Princeton University track season got under way Thursday when 50 varsity

candidates reported to Coach Fitzpatrick and Captain McCulloch for the first workout on the outdoor board track. Three British champions, Murray, Laurie and Speers, members of the Princeton team which competed in England last summer, were on hand. The team will play in Boston, New York and Philadelphia during the coming season.

OTTAWA DEFEATS
THE HAMILTONS

Winning Team Still Maintains Its Undefeated Record in National Hockey League Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
Club— W. L. P. C.
Ottawa 5 0 1000
St. Patricks 2 2 400
Hamilton 2 3 400
Canadiens 0 4 900

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HAMILTON, Ontario—Ottawa outclassed the Tigers here Thursday night in a game that was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever attended a game in Hamilton. In the opening period the Tigers succeeded in holding the world's champions to 2 counters while they scored 1, but from then on Ottawa outscored them in almost every department, and the good work of Lockhart in the nets was the main reason why the Tigers were not beaten by a greater score than 5 to 1.

The Ottawa team showed splendid combination work, and time after time this kind of play got them through the Hamilton defense. Joseph Malone made his initial appearance in a Hamilton uniform and scored only 3 counters. He showed lack of condition and was only in the game for 25 minutes. The summary:

OTTAWA
Denneny, l. or, Carey
Neighbour, o. or, Malone
Carthy, r. or, W. Collins
Gerard, p. or, P. Matte
Boucher, p. or, Carpenter
Benedict, g. or, Lockhart
Schmidt, l. or, G. Lockhart
Neighbour, 2; Denneny 2 and Darragh for Ottawa. Malone for Hamilton. Substitutes—McKell and Bruce for Ottawa. McCarthy, Proctor, Lowry, Coughlin, and McDonald for Hamilton. Referee—S. Vail, Toronto. Times—Harry Chilton, Bally Tote.

CENTRE COLLEGE
FOOTBALL DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
DANVILLE, Kentucky—In the 1921 gridiron schedule of Centre College, recently announced by the chairman of the faculty athletic committee, eight games have been agreed upon for next season, although no contracts have as yet been signed. It is noted that Georgia School of Technology is missing from next year's schedule, due to the breaking of relations following the past season's game. Harvard University will be met again, and games have been arranged with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Washington and Lee University eleven. The last two eleven were not met last season. The games which have been agreed upon to date, follow:

September 24—Kentucky Wesleyan at Danville.
October 8—Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Danville; 15—Transylvania College at Danville; 22—Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
November 5—University of Kentucky at Danville; 12—Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) at Birmingham; 19—Washington and Lee University at Louisville; 24—Georgetown College at Danville.

CHICAGO CHANGES
FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Another inter-sectional football game has been scheduled by University of Chicago for next fall. This is to be with University of Colorado October 29, at Stagg Field, Chicago, according to the announcement of Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran Maroon athletic director. The first inter-sectional game is to be with Princeton University, October 22. Much disappointment was caused at the recent meeting of athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association when Chicago dropped University of Michigan and University of Iowa from its schedule. At that time it was known that Chicago had a two-year agreement with Princeton and the dropping of one "Big 10" team was expected. The announcement of the second inter-sectional match came as a surprise. Colorado was one of the leading eleven in the Rocky Mountain section last year. Myron Whitman, a former Dartmouth University player, who formerly coached at Purdue University, is the Colorado mentor.

PRINCETON'S HOCKEY
DATES ANNOUNCED

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University hockey team opens the season against Fordham today. There are eight games on the schedule which will be played for the most part in Philadelphia and Boston. It follows:

January 8—Fordham at New York; 11—Quaker City at Philadelphia; 14—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 22—Yale at Philadelphia; 29—Harvard at Boston; February 12—Yale at Boston; 24—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 5—Dartmouth College at Philadelphia.

OXFORD WINS IN
IRISH FOOTBALL

Trinity Made Good Showing in First Half, but Were Unable to Break the Final Attack

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—The chief Irish athletic event of the week ending December 11 was the visit paid by Oxford University to Trinity College, Dublin, with which match the English students opened their annual tour. The visitors, who won by 10 points to 16, fielded a strong side—the same with three exceptions, as that which had previously unexpectedly disposed of Cambridge. One of the biggest crowds ever seen in the College Park witnessed a splendid game, full of incident from start to finish. Starting off in great style, Trinity had all the play in the opening half, scoring no less than four times in this period to the visitors twice so that the sides crossed over with a score of 16 points to 6, in favor of the home team. There was, however, a big change in the game right from the start of the second half. Oxford took charge at once, and except for an odd spasmodic effort by the Trinity forwards, there was only one team in it.

This is clearly reflected in the score, Oxford putting on 3 good tries and a neat goal. The latter was dropped by V. H. Neser, who more than sustained the reputation he had made as a stand-off half against Cambridge at Queen's Park. The game in many respects was similar to that played by Trinity when opposed to Cambridge. In the earlier matches this had nine-tenths of the play. Then the pack fell away, and the defense of the outsiders proved of little use against the dash and initiative of the opposition. Oxford possess a well-balanced fifteen, their well-trained, hard-working pack, heels out smartly, giving the backs plenty of opportunities. Both halves played a sound game, while the "threes" went hard for the line from any portion of the field. Altogether there was nothing mechanical about the Dark Blues combination.

Heavy rain rather spoiled the weekend club games, but in a couple of instances good forward struggles were witnessed. Trinity had Blackrock College as visitors in the Park, and although neither team was at full strength, an interesting game resulted, the home side winning by 15 points (3 goals, 2 tries) to 10 (2 goals, 2 tries). Trinity had the worst of their game with Beehive Rangers in the opening half, but subsequently gained the upper hand to win by 16 points (2 goals, 2 tries) to 8 points (1 goal, 1 try). Against Wanderers, Old Wesley failed to make use of their opportunities and went down by 11 points (1 goal, 2 tries) to 0. As a side, Clontarf has improved since the season opened, and should prove quite formidable by the time the cup-ties come round. The men of Clontarf showed up well in their match against University College, and won in a remarkable way, namely by 3 goals, all dropped by the same player, J. Bell, who occupied the stand-off-half position. Lansdowne traveled to Belfast to meet Queen's University when an even game resulted in favor of the home team by 6 points to 3 (2 tries to 1).

In addition to the Three Rock Rovers hockey match with the Railway Union, which resulted in a scoreless draw, a couple of good games were seen in the Senior Hockey League. Dublin University traveled to Naas to meet the local team and brought back two points after a fast open game which was remarkable for its heavy scoring. The result was in doubt right up to the final whistle, but just on time the Varsity put on 3 good goals in quick succession, and ran out winners by 8 goals to 4. Royal Hibernians just succeeded in their game with Monkstown. Although they had most of the play, a lack of enterprise together with sound defensive work by the losers, robbed them of a number of opportunities, and they only just managed to secure the game by the odd goal in 3.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD
IN SWIMMING RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The world's records in the mile and relay swims were lowered in the recent Central A. A. U. championship meet of the season at the Illinois Athletic Club here Thursday night. Norman Ross of the I. A. C. clipped 1-58 from the record of Harry Hebbner of the same club. Ross covered the distance in 1m. 58. flat. In the 1600-yard open relay the I. A. C. team defeated the Chicago Athletic Association quartet and established a new world's record of 1m. 16. 4-58. This is 1-58, better than the old mark, made by the I. A. C. squad in 1914. Miss Sybil Bauer of the I. A. C. won first honors in the 100-yard back stroke and 220-yard swim, open events for women. Her time in the first was 1m. 22. 1-58, and in the second 3m. 16. 3-58.

HOYLE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS
ITHACA, New York—John Hoyle, coach of the Cornell University crew, declared that he was in favor of reducing the intercollegiate racing course to three miles. The present Hudson River course is four miles. Coach Hoyle said that the three-mile race would be much easier for the racing crews and would be a more interesting contest from the viewpoint of the spectators.

OGLETHORPE ELEVEN
FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—The Oglethorpe University eleven of 1921 will meet nine opponents during the coming football season, according to the schedule recently announced. The 1921 schedule follows:

September 24—North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Atlanta.
October 1—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; 8—Camp Benning (United States Infantry School) at Columbus, Georgia; 15—University of the South at Swannaw; 22—University of Georgia at Athens; 29—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Atlanta.
November 5—Stetson University at De Land, Florida; 12—Mercer University at Macon; 24—University of Florida at Gainesville, Florida.

QUEEN'S PARK WINS
IN SCOTTISH GAME

This Club Is the Only One Winning Full Points in the Scottish Football League

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Queen's Park, the only first-class amateur association football club in Scotland, had a distinction, on December 11, that for them was rare, if not unique. They were the only club in the Scottish League that won full points playing on their opponent's ground, and they, moreover, defeated the Hibernians at Edinburgh, thereby causing the surprise of the day. What made their success all the more creditable was that they had to play through the second half of the game without their regular goal keeper, W. Gould. A. McAlpine, the giant forward of the Queen's team, performed well between the posts, however, and the Hibernians could not score. Everybody concerned likes to see the Queen's Park men winning, and this success no doubt helped them in their efforts to keep a meritorious place in the league standings. Edinburgh's other team, the Heart of Midlothian, was also defeated. The Hearts lost heavily to Third Lanark at Glasgow, and thus for the third time this season the Hearts and Hibernians were defeated on the same day. Third Lanark are one of the most improved sides in Scotland, and even in Edinburgh their victory did not occasion great surprise, despite the fact that the capital town's pet team had previously been doing very well, especially in "away" engagements. The Hearts were well tounded by a side superior in all departments. They played all through the second half without one of their backs, John Wilson, but prior to that they were 2 goals down. Although they fought a good uphill battle, there was no reason to believe that the Hearts would have done very much better with their full complement. They were very weak forward, and Robert Mercer, their center-half, was still out of the side.

Playing at Glasgow Falkirk made a gallant stand against the all-conquering Glasgow Rangers and almost deserved to secure a draw. Thomas Ferguson, their goal keeper, although defeated twice, put up a brilliant defense. The Rangers' center-forward, George Henderson, returned to the team, and besides registering a goal, showed some excellent football. A certain pliancy was given to the match between the Celtic and Partick Thistle by the presence, in the Thistle ranks, of James McMenemy, who, formerly of the Celtic, was playing for the first time against his Celtic comrades. Well he played, but he could not prevent the Celtic winning, although only by a goal, secured after the keenest of battles from a doubtful penalty. William McStay struck the crossbar with the kick, but the ball bounded back to Patrick Gallagher, who had no difficulty in scoring. Keen local rivals, in the Airdrieonians and Motherwell, met at Airdrie, and a draw of 1 to 1 was the result, the home team notching the equalizing through William Henderson, in the closing stages of the game. In another interesting local contest, Greenock Morton could only draw at home with Ayr United. St. Mirren and Dumbarton, at the bottom end of the league table, met at Paisley, and the St. Mirren men had an easy win.

WESLEYAN HAS TEN
SWIMMING MEETS

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—Ten contests are on the swimming schedule of Wesleyan University which was announced recently. Harvard and Yale will be met and the team will be in two intercollegiate meets. The summary:

January 21—Harvard at Middletown.
February 2—M. I. T. at Middletown; 9—Yale at New Haven; 15—Brown at Providence; 19—Williams College at Middletown; 25—Amherst at Middletown; March 2—Stevens at Hoboken; 9—Springfield at Middletown; 16—Springfield; 12—New England Intercollegiate at Boston; 19—I. S. A. Intercollegiate at New York.

AMATEUR ICE-SKATING RACES
ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Everett McGowan, St. Paul international amateur ice-skating champion, and Norval Baple of Bathgate, North Dakota, will meet here in a series of races on January 16 and 18. The races will be the 220, 440 and 880-yd. sprints and the mile, two-mile and three-mile events. The winner will be matched with other prominent skaters of the country in what is planned to be an elimination contest to eventually determine the world's championship.

WELSH FOOTBALL
TEAM UNCERTAIN

Rugby Selection Committee Is Faced by One of the Most Serious Situations in Years

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Wales—Not for many years has the Welsh Rugby Football Selection Committee been faced with so difficult a situation as that which prevails today. The Welsh national team is due to meet England on January 15 at Twickenham, where Wales has never yet won a match, and at the time of writing there are any number of possible players, but very few certainties. If all the men who are in the running for international honors were in playing trim, there would be only about four players who might be regarded as certainties for places in the team, namely, Joseph Rees of Swansea, fullback; John Wether, Newport, halfback; Thomas Parker, Swansea, and Edgar Morgan, Llanelly, forwards. This does not argue a dearth of talent among the Welsh players, but there is no great outstanding ability among the players of international class to convince the selectors that only one course is before them. In the days when Gwyn Nicholls, Rhys Gabe, William Llewellyn, and Edward Morgan were available, there never was any doubt as to the men for the three-quarter position. With R. M. Owen available for inside half, there was practically no doubt as to the filling of that position, and over a long course of years the selection committee obtained ample proof of the capacity of a set of forwards from whom they could at least secure the nucleus of a great pack.

But the war broke the continuity of experience, and Welshmen are back once more at the experimental stage; for one year of post-war football has not been sufficient to reestablish the Welsh traditional play. Moreover, another difficulty has arisen: the greater readiness of the English, Scottish and Irish unions to look to the Welsh clubs for players for their international teams. Now it follows that at any period there will be in Wales only a small number of players of decidedly superior ability, and if Scotland, England and Ireland all make claims upon men who are playing for Welsh clubs, the difficulty of the Welsh selectors becomes greater. The fact that England put in a claim to men of English descent, who have spent all their football lives with Welsh clubs, limits the area of Welsh choice. In Wales, great importance is attached to club combination. Welsh Rugby football is essentially a team game and in the past the great triumphs of Welsh football have occurred because of the great superiority of Welsh combination.

Scotland this season puts in a claim to Neil McPherson, the Newport forward, probably the most brilliant man in the open in the United Kingdom; and England, having played Ernest Hammett last season, now seeks also the services of Arthur Holland, the Welsh sprint champion and Newport left wing threequarter, and Reginald Edwards, who is the best all-round forward in the Newport pack. The argument does not apply quite in the same way to T. Woods of Pontypool, for he is a Devonshire man who formerly played for Plymouth, and, as a definitely English player, had previously been honored. But there are men playing for Welsh clubs who have other qualifications, and the fact that four men from the Border County of Monmouthshire were included in the English trial match, England versus the South, shows to what an extent claims overlap.

Surveying the available material, it seems hard to arrive at any sort of conclusion as to what the Welsh team will be. Joseph Rees will certainly be the fullback if he is ready to play, and if he is unable, it is probable that Gwyn Thomas, the Neath captain and fullback who was reserve for the position last season, will be given an opportunity to prove himself. He is a cool, resolute, well-built player, a clever kick and not likely to be affected by his surroundings, even though it would be his first appearance in international play. There are in the background two or three other possible fullbacks, of whom the most distinguished is Frederick Birt, former Newport captain and an experienced international who has played both at threequarters and fullback for Wales.

Last year Albert Jenkins, Llanelly, was one of the Welsh center three-quarters, but his form this season has not justified the belief that he will be chosen; and that leaves Jeremiah Shea, Newport, R. A. Cornish, Cardiff, and J. P. Jones, Pontypool, as the chief candidates for the position. It is undoubted that Shea is the most brilliant and effective player in Wales—on his day. He can do everything, and do it supremely well—on his day. On his recent form, indeed, he has no equal in attack or defense, and if he is selected, R. C. S. Plummer, his wing, should go into the team with him. Plummer has experience and resolution, whilst his scoring power at short range is unequalled. Shea and Plummer would make a very strong right wing; but neither man is certain. Cornish is a right center and

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he is strongly in the running. He is light, but very clever, a great scorer and maker of scores and he may get in. If he does, he would probably carry T. Johnston, his clubmate, into the team with him, and it might be that Shea would be asked to play as left wing threequarters with Jones as his center. Plummer can play on either wing, and as Shea can play either center there is a possibility of some reshuffling. If Shea and Plummer be selected for the right, and Jones for the left center, the Welsh Union might select Holland (who is qualified) for left wing in spite of the fact that he has played for the South of England. Except Holland, of left wings there are few or none, but Ring of Aberavon is a good right wing, and might be able to play at the other end of the line.

The forwards will probably include Edgar Morgan, Llanelly, Thomas Parker, Swansea, and John Whitfield, Newport, though the last is not playing so well this season. None of the other last year's internationals are at all certain, but some are possible (S. Morris, James Jones, John Williams and Oliver) while the most prominent new men are L. Attewell, Newport; S. Wynmull, Cross Keys; W. Hodder, Pontypool; J. Grant, Cardiff, and Ambrose Baker, Neath. Most important of all is the question of the connecting link between the pack and the attack. Last year's halves, F. Reeves, Cross Keys, and John Wether, Newport, are both available, but neither is playing so well as he did last year. It is probable that these men are better, however, than any alternative pair; but Wether and J. C. M. Lewis, Cardiff, may be regarded as a better couple, in which case the claims of Cornish at threequarters would be materially advanced.

NEBRASKA HAS GOLF CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Students of the University of Nebraska have formed a University of Nebraska golf club. This is the first golf organization to be formed at the university. A variety tournament and a series of dual meets with other schools is planned for spring.

BURRUS SOLD TO COLUMBUS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Maurice Burrus, first baseman recruited by the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club from Columbia, South Carolina, two years ago, has been sold outright to the Columbus club of the American Association. Manager Mack stated that it was a straight cash transaction, no other players figuring in the deal.

ST. LOUIS GETS PERTICA

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis National League Baseball Club has announced that William Pertica, a pitcher, has been obtained from the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League in exchange for George Lyons, pitcher; Dorsey Carroll, outfielder, and Howard Bogart, infielder.

PREPARE FOR TRAINING CAMP

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana—Manager Connie Mack and Secretary John Shibe of the Philadelphia Athletics, reached Lake Charles recently, to make arrangements for the Athletics' spring training here. Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals is expected.

LEADERS REMAIN
IN SAME POSITION

Smith and Hoddinott Have Improved Their Standing in Third Division List of Goal Scorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The only man to perform the hat-trick in the Third Division of the Association Football League on December 11 was W. J. Smith, of Queen's Park Rangers, whose accurate marksmanship thus enabled him to claim a total of 8 goals scored since the commencement of the season. Another player who bettered his position in the list of goal-scorers, and, incidentally, joined the small band of players with 10 or more goals to their credit, was F. Hoddinott, of Swindon Town, E. W. Bailey, of Reading, and Hoddinott, Watford, each of whom could claim a total of 10 goals.

Player and club— Goals
E. Simms, Luton Town 15
A. Albert, Farnborough, Southend 12
C. W. Bailey, Reading 10
F. Hoddinott, Watford 10
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion 9
W. Wright, Exeter City 9
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers 9
Peter Ronald, Watford 9
J. Conner, Crystal Palace 8
E. Smith, Crystal Palace 8
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers 8
B. Beynon, Swansea Town 8
J. Walker, Merthyr Town 8
W. Rawlings, Southampton 8
W. Baiter, Newport County 7
J. Stokes, Swindon Town 7
George Whitworth, Northampton 7
William Lockhart, Northampton 7
W. Keen, Millwall 7
A. Walsenholme, Newport County 7
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham 7
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers 7
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers 7
Edward Rodgers, Brighton & Hove Albion 6
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth 6
J. Clarke, Grimsby Town 6
J. Whibley, Crystal Palace 6
W. E. Chesser, Merthyr Town 6
King, Brentford 6
J. Moore, Southampton 6
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town 6
J. Broad, Millwall 5
Travers, Norwich City 5
Charles White, Watford 5
C. Nowles, Exeter City 5
A. Matheson, Luton Town 5
A. Dooling, Southampton 4
W. Pease, Northampton 4
F. Hill, Luton Town 4
Reginald Byrne, Brentford 4
E. Menlove, Crystal Palace 4
W. Davlin, Newport County 4
R. W. Jefferson, Swindon Town 4
W. Bird, Bristol Rovers 4
Dennison, Norwich City 4
D. Collier, Grimsby Town 4
J. Macaulay, Grimsby Town 4

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"Farewell, Dear England"

66 Centre Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 15, 1876.

Dear Mr. Taylor: You are so far responsible for me as the writer of this Cantata that I don't intend to feel satisfaction until I am sure that you think the poem absolutely worthy of the country and of poetry as an art. Therefore, having after two days' cooling found many faults with it myself, I have quite rewritten it, and send it to you, hoping that you will let me know if it seems to you entirely large, simple, and melodious. For it is to this that I have directed all my efforts in it: I have had constantly in my mind those immortal melodies of Beethoven in which, with little more than the chords of the tonic and dominant, he has presented such firm, majestic, and at the same time artless ideas. Of course, with the general world—especially in a Swinburnian time—I do not expect to obtain the least recognition of the combination of child-like candor and colossal philosophic which I have endeavored here to put in words; but I do wish to know whether to you the poem as you now see it comes near this ideal. I don't believe there is the least necessity for me to beg you not to have the least regard for me in pronouncing upon anything that you still find wanting. I desire the poem to be perfect.

I put the Farewell, dear England into the Mayflower strophe because Mather relates that the people in the vessel actually stood up and cried out these words as they were departing. I also entirely rewrote the stanza you did not like; and then inserted a "whisper chorus" (of the Huguenot and Puritan, in dactylic measure) to prepare by its straining pianissimo for the outburst of jubilation.

Always your friend
S. L.

—Letters of Sidney Lanier.

A Story of the Koh-i-Nur

"In Lahore the celebrated stone was seen by Lord Auckland's sister, the Hon. Emily Eden, in 1838-39." Maj.-Gen. Sir George Younghusband writes in "The Jewel House." "Ten years later the threatening attitude of the Sikhs, combined with repeated and overt acts of hostility, compelled the East India Company to settle once and for all with this turbulent neighbor. . . . The Punjab was annexed to the territories administered by the East India Company, the Maharajah Runjeet Singh ceased to reign, and the Koh-i-Nur passed to the British Army as part of the spoils of war.

"During the transition stage the Punjab was administered by a board of five British officers, amongst whom

were the brothers Sir John and Sir Henry Lawrence. At one of the meetings of the Board the question was raised as to what was to be done with the 'treasure taken, amongst which was the Koh-i-Nur, there lying on the table. The Board decided to ascertain the wishes of the Directors of the East India Company, and asked Sir John Lawrence meanwhile to take charge of it. Sir John, who had many and great

time, as she was then preparing copy for the printer; and, having just returned, there were many applications to see her, but she wanted me to stay then, saying, 'It is better to throw things aside and seize the present moment.' I stayed a good part of the day, and was very glad afterwards, for I did not see her again interrupted."

—Margaret Fuller, Katharine Anthony.

Over the Alleghanies in 1833

We have commenced ascending the Alleghanies. A cold, difficult ride among the hills has brought us at last to an excellent inn in the little town from which I write. A blazing fire of seasoned oak in a large open stove,

towards the north were at once determined by a cluster of highlands, whose unequal summits waved boldly forth in the purple light of evening. The sun, which had now withdrawn his beams from the scene behind us, still lingered near this lovely spot, and his last glances, before they reached the hill-side we were descending, flashed upon the windows of the village church, and, creeping unwillingly up

Having, Getting, and Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE frequently hears it said, that in this present realm of experience, there seems to be nothing whatever but one continuous struggle to maintain the human sense of existence. To the human mind, saturated with all sorts of notions and theories as to what constitutes existence, this may appear to be so, for no sooner do men seem to accomplish what they have set out to do, no sooner do they reach some long sought for goal, than they are almost immediately impelled, by a hidden force which they neither perceive nor understand, to labor with all their might and main either to retain what they have accomplished, or else to keep on reaching out for some other goal, which, to them, seems worth while or desirable. The mortal mind is never satisfied. How can it be? It is in this so-called mind that all this endless sense of strife originates and culminates. Because of this, it can never still the confusion which it engenders by means of the alluring promises of reward which it holds out. All men seem to be tempted at some time. Even Christ Jesus was presented with the arguments of this "reprobate mind," as Paul calls it. After his forty days of prayer and meditation in the wilderness, he was proffered much, if he would but accept its vain promises. How did the Master meet this situation? What was the answer he gave? "Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Because the carnal mind, Satan, is but the suppositional opposite of the one and only Mind, God, which includes within itself all that really is, it can readily be understood why it is impossible for this theoretical, so-called mind to bring to fruition its vain, hypothetical suggestions, for it is in reality has nothing to get, nothing to have, and therefore has nothing whatever to give.

The three words which are the title of this article are indissolubly related to one another. We learn in Christian Science that God is divine Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, Love, all-inclusive, all-embracing consciousness, and hence All-in-all; that the universe is spiritual, that there is not a thing in this universe, which does not properly belong to Him, and exactly conform to His nature and essence. He alone has all that there really is. By reflection, the man of His creating, His infinite idea, expresses all that He is and has. Whatever then there is to be had, must be sought from this one and only Mind, consciousness. It cannot be gotten in any other way. Because Spirit, God, has all that really is, it must be evident that He is the only Giver there is, that infinite good which ceaselessly supplies His idea in abundance with all of which he can ever possibly have need. Thus it is seen that there is nothing which any man can hope to have which does not already belong to God, nothing which he can ever get which is not already in the keeping of divine Love, and nothing which he can give, which, for all eternity does not remain just as divine Principle made it to be. His very own, for the individual to manifest, in just the proportion that he discerns man's unchanging relationship to his Father-Mother God. That is why Jesus told us plainly, "Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

When, in the language of the world, we hear some one tell another that he has some material thing, just what is meant thereby? That this so-called thing is in his possession, and for that reason, subject to his control, to do with as he pleases. This premise assumes the reality of that which is constantly being shifted about, from one form to another, that which originates in the so-called mind of mortals, namely, matter. Divine Mind knows nothing which is susceptible of change, and so is not at all aware of the delusion which human, mortal mind claims is and has in—ness, life, and being. It is altogether like its would-be parent, finite sense, in every way purely suppositional, for does not God and His idea fill all space? Where then is there room for that which is believed to be, and yet is not?

What has been found to be true about the false sense of possession or ownership, which the human mind asserts, and the divine Mind denies, is equally true of the false sense of getting. It supposes that there is both a creator and creation in the universe other than God's, that is, evil's. This however, is the lie about the truth, and not the truth of being. Men seem to think that they are getting rich by acquiring more and more material money, cattle, sheep, bonds, or stocks, but the only man there is, God's man, can only express that which divine Mind makes it possible for him to express, and this expression never includes any matter concepts. Man, on the other hand, does manifest all that is true about everything, and does so not only for all time, but in every place. Because he reflects all that really is, he is always perfect. It is only the false concept of man which is seen to acquire what he afterward parts with; to have what man, God's idea, cannot get, the unreal, matter, and to give what in reality has no place in the realm of Mind, consciousness, a mistaken notion of creation. Mrs. Eddy makes this very plain on pages 79 and 80 of Science and Health, where she writes, "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us. We have strength in propor-

tion to our apprehension of the truth, and our strength is not lessened by giving utterance to truth." She gives also this definition of man: "MAN. The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." (Science and Health, p. 591.)

Thus whatever man has, he has only because he is "the full representation of Mind," and thus must continue to have forever. All that a man can ever hope to get, is a better and better understanding of Life, Truth, and Love, and his relationship to God, and all that he can ever give, or give out, is the fruit of this improved understanding. It is this which the Bible, when spiritually interpreted, makes plain. It is this which Science and Health unlocks for benighted humanity. Existence, when viewed from this standpoint, is seen to be no struggle, but one endless unfoldment of perennial Truth, the truth which makes free the imprisoned thought, and enables all to see just what man's inalienable birthright is: to have, to get, and to give out more abundantly, the things of Spirit.

The Royal Game of Golf

There are laddies will drive ye a ba' To the burn trae the farthestmost tee, But ye mauna think driving is a', Ye may heel her, and send her ajea, Ye may land in the sand or the sea; And ye're dune, sir, ye're no worth a preen, Tak' the word that an auld man'll gie, Tak' aye tent to be up on the green! The auld folk are crouse, and they craw That their putting is pawky and slee; In a bunker they're nae gude ava', But to girn, and to gar the sand flee. And a lassie can putt—only shee,— Be she Maggie, or Bessie, or Jean, But a cleek-shot's the billy for me, Tak' aye tent to be up on the green! —Andrew Lang.

House Names

I liked the English habit of naming their houses; it shows the importance they attach to their homes. All about the suburbs of London and in the outlying villages I noticed nearly every house and cottage had some appropriate designation, as Terrace House, Oaktree House, Ivy Cottage, or some Villa, etc., usually cut into the stone gate post, and this name is put on the address of the letters. How much better to be known by your name than by your number! I believe the same custom prevails in the country. . . . It is a good feature. A house or a farm with an appropriate name, which everybody recognizes, must have an added value and importance. —John Burroughs.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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The midnight sun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Latitude Seventy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you been in the north of Norway, in Birtavarre? Have you been on the local steamer in the Kaafjord a day in June, freeing in the wind and storm? Have you shut your eyes and swallowed a dish called soup, in horror, but never daring to make the ghost of a sound; for the servant who is slouching about in his Methuselah-slippers is a great and mighty man, and there is a scarcity of food.

Have you tried to make your way on deck between barrels and boxes full of finery and ornaments, destined for the trader in Lysen? Have you been watching on deck the boxes of dynamite for the copper mines, while the steamer is pitching and the devilish little boxes are jogging each other gently?

You approach the quay of Birtavarre. Is this your destination? Gray and wet, bare and naked. Collages in cluster. Black tarpsaulin covers roofs and walls; we are in a poor country and the tarpaulin is of the cheapest description. The quay is creeping and swarming. A motley crowd of small bundles are rolling from every direction. Laplanders in reindeer cloaks and moccasins, brogues and brightly-colored cloth jackets, bow-legged and waddling, shouting and scolding; women with cradles on their backs and a child clinging to each hand, men with yelping dogs at their heels. Somewhat ugly faces, the hair hanging in long wisps down their backs. The bundles are rolling and rolling, all of a clutter. You look around for an escape, and you discover a "white" man in the confusion. Good! And he talks Norwegian! He is dressed like yourself; he wears a hat on his head! You contentedly go with him up the valley and put another garment on top of the others you have picked up the further north you came. Then the journey into the mountains through the pouring rain begins. You doze off in the carriage. You feel safe and thankful, and the engineer is talking. You endeavor to show an interested countenance, but you nod and think of a warm room and reindeer-steak for dinner. You nod again—till suddenly you give a start! Wood? Did he say wood? What does he mean? Are there woods here? It is signed by the smoke from the smoking. What is he talking about?—Where is the wood? You see mountains and think the altitude must be sixteen hundred feet—later on you learn it is nearly double as much. You see the riverbed zigzagging in the bottom of the valley, destroyed bridges and dikes. You see waterfalls foaming like sharp-cut, white stripes down the walls of the mountain. And then you see rank, green brushwood, a bit of willow, a bit of birch, a bit of rowan. But wood?—not the least vestige. And by and by it dawns upon you that you are near latitude seventy, where the sun is gone for months; no rich soil, no shelter for the spruce and pine. Everything is clinging close to mother earth, searching for warmth. You are in the fairy-land of Knut Hamsun and Bernt Lie.

The Merriest Part

The lark sung loud; the music at his heart. Had called him early; upward straight he went. And bore in nature's quire the merriest part.

—Charles Tennyson Turner.

sputters and crackles before me; and, after having warmed my fingers, and spent some twenty minutes in examining an extensive collection of Indian arms and equipments, arranged around the room with a degree of taste that would not have disgraced the study of Sir Walter Scott, I sit down quietly to give you my first impressions of this mountain region.

We entered these highlands yesterday; S., who values himself upon being a great whif, driving his ponies up the ascent, and I, as usual, on horseback. It was about an hour before sunset that we commenced ascending a mountain ridge, whose deep blue outline, visible for many a long mile before we reached the base, might be mistaken in the distance for the loftier rampart of which it is only the outpost. The elevation, which showed afar off like a straight line along the horizon, became a huge wall before us, but the peaks, which had seemed to lean against the clear October sky, like loftier summits of the same elevation, now stood apart from the frowning barrier, towering up each from its own base the bastions of the vast rampart we were scaling. Each step of our ascent seemed to bring out some new beauty, as, at the successive turns of the road, the view eastward was widened or contracted by the wooded rim up which it led. But all of these charming glimpses, though any of them would have made a fine cabinet picture, were forgotten in the varied prospect that opened upon us at the summit of the ridge. Behind, towards the east, evening seemed almost to have closed in upon the hamlet from which we had commenced our ascent, at the base of the mountains; but beyond, its deepening shadow, the warm sunset smiled over a thousand orchards and cultivated fields, dotted with farm-houses, and relieved by patches of woodland, whose gorgeous autumnal tints made them show like the flower-beds of one broad garden. Southwardly, the sweeping upland which here heaved at once from the arable grounds beneath us, while it swelled higher, rose less suddenly from the plain. At one point the brown fields seemed to be climbing its slopes, while here and there a smooth meadow ran like a firth of sea within its yawning glens; and now again peak after peak of this part of the range could be traced for leagues away, till the last blue summit melted into the sky, and was finally lost in the mellow distance. Such, while our horses' heads were turned to the north-west, was the rich and varied view behind us—the prospect from the water behind us—the only one I can recollect that rivals it in magnificence. But another scene, more striking, though not so imposing, was also at hand—a ridge like that we had just crossed rose before us; but beneath our very feet, and apparently so near that it seemed as if one might drop a stone into its bosom, lay one of the loveliest little valleys that the sun ever shone upon. It was not a mile in width, beautifully cultivated, and with one small village reposing in its very center; the southern extremity seemed to wind among the lofty hills; I have already attempted to describe, but its confines

its spire, touched with glory the gilded vane; then from the sweeping cone of a pine above us, smiling wistfully back on the landscape he was leaving, yielded it at last to coming night. The descent of the mountain, from its multiplied windings, consumed more time than I had anticipated. The faint rays of a young moon were just beginning to compete successfully with the fading tints of day, before we had neared the village sufficiently to bear the lowing of cattle, and the shrill shout of the cow-boy, driving his charge homeward; and her maturer beams were softened by the thin haze which rose imperceptibly from a brook winding through the valley, before we reached our destination for the night. The occasional jingling of a wagoner's bells in the distance, and the merriment of a group of children playing by the moonlight in a grassy field near the stream, were the only sounds that broke the stillness of the scene as we drove up to the door. I thought of the happy valley of Rasselas, and wondered whether the inhabitants of this secluded spot could really ever wish to wander beyond its beautiful precincts. —Charles F. Hoffman in "A Winter in the West."

Broad and Bare to the Skies

Broad and bare to the skies The great Down-country lies, Green in the glance of the sun, Fresh with the clean salt air; Screaming the gulls rise from the fresh-turned mould, Where the round bosom of the wind-swept world Slopes to the valley fair.

Where the pale stubble shines with golden gleam The silver ploughshare cleaves its hard-won way Behind the patient team, The slow black oxen toiling through the day.

Tireless, impassive still, From dawning dusk and chill To twilight grey, Far off, the pearly sheep Along the upland steep Follow their shepherd from the water-fled fold, With tinkling bell-notes falling sweet and cold.

As a stream's cadence, while a sky-lark sings High in the blue, with eager, outstretched wings, Till the strong passion of his joy he told.

—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Glow-Worms

Glow-worms haunt the open, weedy-covered water-tasks beside high roads. Here, after dusk, they scatter the grass with points of golden-green and liquid light. It is a genial rather than a cold radiance—warmer than many stars. At short range its brilliancy is extraordinary; but it does not penetrate and only reveals a few grass blades and inches of earth round the source of light. Yet upon those grass blades and grains of sand and soil exist many invisible creatures, who must see, or feel, the glow-worm's little lamp; and to them her passing is far more tremendous than to us would be the blaze of a great comet. —A Shadow Passes, Eden Phillips.

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"She was very much pressed for

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1921

EDITORIALS

Extravagance

EVERY one must realize the almost superhuman difficulty of preserving economy in the national service. The sums dealt with are so colossal, the interests covered are so various, and the departmental requirements are so technical, that no individual can be conceived of capable of grasping the meaning of the entire problem. The human equation comes into consideration all along the road, and unless it were possible to secure a body of public officials ready to put everything in the world behind their devotion to economy and the welfare of the state, it is difficult to see how any minister could be sufficiently well served to feel that nothing had escaped him. Even a Frederick the Great, scrutinizing every thaler of his budget, would be overwhelmed by the financial intricacies of the modern budget. The total revenues of Prussia, when he was King, could be taken out of the expenditure of one of the principal spending departments of a great power of today, and scarcely be missed.

All this being so, the responsibility of governments, whether of states or cities, to the people can hardly be overstated. They are dealing incessantly with public money, collected by taxation, and on the justness and necessity of the demands made depend largely the comfort and well-being of those whose interests they have been appointed to care for. Now everybody who thinks must be aware that there is nothing probably that a nation more resents than the idea of unnecessary taxation. If the history of revolutions is carefully studied, it will be found that they have had their rise, practically invariably, in economic maladministration. The Roman freeman based his support of Caesar on the regularity with which the African corn ships discharged their cargoes; in the day of reckoning for the monasteries, nothing told against them more heavily than the tyranny which had been exercised in the monopoly of the grinding of corn; it was the levying of the benevolences and ship money that brought about the uprising which cost King Charles his life and his throne; and it was the passage of the corn wagons through the streets of Paris which dealt the final blow to the House of Bourbon.

No person is better aware of this than the revolutionist, and the revolutionist, whether he be a Socialist, an anarchist, or a Bolshevik, is aware that there is no surer way to reach the unthinking mob than through its mouth or its pocket. In days, therefore, like the present, when unrest pervades every country, and in which revolution is talked about with the recklessness which is indicative of ignorance and incapacity, it is surely the business of governments to take the first step toward removing the causes of dissatisfaction which exist in the presentation of estimates, which those who are called upon to pay for feel are in no way justified by conditions. The politician, it is true, sees only his own petty end, the triumph of a party or of a personal interest; the financier, in his anxiety to put everything that the public will bear on his latest exploitation, very rarely calculates on the ultimate reaction from such a policy; the ruler of the parish views his duties in the perspective of the parish; and so it comes about that it is left to the statesman to correct the sins of his neighbors, and, if he can, to prevent them starting the rush of the mob down the steep places of revolution into the waters of anarchy.

The age is an age of publicity. It would seem as if no one was too insignificant to desire his portrait in the paper, and as if there was always a paper sufficiently insignificant to desire to publish it. In other words, there is no public reticence. It is impossible to prevent the exposure of political waste and graft in the way this could be done a century ago. The papers of the world pillory such waste and such graft, in a way they are not only entitled to, but in a way which it is their duty to. As a result the great public realizes that it is being imposed upon, and is angered by its own impotence. What those who are responsible for this waste and this graft do not apparently realize is that they are undermining the governments of the world, and that it is quite impossible to go on laying mines indefinitely without risking the danger of an explosion. It is perfectly true that the conflagration caused by the explosion may be got under, in other words that the hope of the revolutionaries may be severely repressed if they attempt to translate their theories into action. But the Indian mutiny was no more desirable because eventually those who wrought its outrages were terribly crushed, than was the French Revolution in that the beasts of the Terror eventually proceeded to fight and kill one another.

The storm signals are so manifest round the coasts of the world, and the grumbling of dissatisfaction is making itself so audible, that whatever statesmanship there is to be found in governments should be being exerted in calming the world rather than in further exciting it. Some two years ago the most colossal war which mankind has ever witnessed was brought to a conclusion. The appalling sacrifices which had then been demanded of the nations were justified on the ground that the war had been fought for the establishment, in a great measure, of the brotherhood of man. There was much more truth in that boast than is yet apparent, or is comprehensible to the short-sighted publicist or politician. But, at the immediate moment, all that is seen is a world whose passions are just as dominantly displayed in peace as they were in war, with the result that bankruptcy on one side is counterbalanced by recklessness of expenditure upon the other. One half of the world is starving, whilst the other half, as it were, has its warehouses filled with food and clothing which those who need it most are least able to purchase. And as an apparent result of this, those who have are increasing their war estimates out of fear of what may happen if they fall anywhere behind in the great race of armaments. Such a condition of things is almost a temptation to the gentlemen whose political faith is summed up in the formula that it is impossible to

rebuild the social state until you have leveled all the buildings that at present exist. It is a provocation, indeed, to far less advanced revolutionaries than these. Because, as they see it, the heralded war of freedom has proved after all a war of capitalists, out of which nothing has come but a great number of colossal fortunes, a squandering of life and a waste of money almost incredible, and a future of debt and financial burdens greater than were ever known before.

A Farmers' Cooperative Plan

WHAT appears to be a comprehensive and effective plan of defense against profiteering methods practiced by middlemen is being worked out in the farming communities of South Dakota. The farmers of the United States have realized for many years that they have been placed, perhaps because of their own indifference, at an economic disadvantage. Being the producers of the food supplies of the nation, and to a large extent of the world, they have allowed the prices at which their wheat and cattle were sold to be fixed by those who bought those commodities. Likewise, being the buyers of the products of mills and factories, they have yielded to the sellers the privilege of fixing the price which should be paid. Being the principal patrons of the railroads in the western and southern sections of the country, if not elsewhere, they have, generally speaking, paid carriage charges on their products based on schedules made without consultation with them. Also, as borrowers from banking institutions, they have pledged themselves to pay interest rates fixed by others. They have found themselves placed between the upper and nether millstones, unable to do more than plead for what they regarded as their rights. Gradually the farmers have come to realize that their economic helplessness was due to a lack of coordinated effort, to a failure to cooperate, and that continued unprotesting submission would be inexcusable.

Under one name or another, within recent years, and within more recent months, organizations of farmers have worked out and developed constructive plans designed to free their members from what, it is realized, is nothing less than a form of industrial servitude. One organization has proposed one method, and another a different method. All, it may be agreed, have been helpful, but it could hardly be claimed that the combined remedies have solved all the problems to which they have been applied. Determined efforts have for years been made by a farmers' organization national in its scope to bring about complete cooperation in the field of agricultural production, and in the handling of commodities which the farmer buys or sells. There have, likewise, been well-directed efforts toward bringing about coordination through the organization of farmers' political parties. In some instances these political organizations have declared their intense partisanship, while in others they have sought to divest themselves of all partisan impediments, or to deny themselves any possible advantage which might be gained through direct partisan alliances. It would be vain to attempt to dismiss with a word or a sentence the demand of these more or less comprehensive methods. Through them, or at least through some of them, the potential strength of a united community of farmers has been made apparent, and is still being made more unmistakably apparent. It may even be reasonably claimed that by somewhat crude formulas a solution of the farmers' economic problem has been approached, though not without resort to what many students and observers may regard as destructive and iconoclastic methods.

The cooperative plan being worked out in South Dakota appears to be drawn in an effort to achieve results and insure benefits without a resort to other than purely cooperative means and methods. There, as elsewhere, the problem of the farmer appears to be purely an economic problem. The farmer and his family blend naturally in the social fabric of the community. Their ambitions and tastes are not greatly different from those of the people of the towns and cities. Their opportunities for attending schools and churches are not curtailed. Means of communication have been modernized, and good roads have made transportation far less a problem than it was a decade ago. The farmers of South Dakota realize, no doubt, that they have no ambitions which might not be generally shared. They are not seeking to establish community consciousness or industrial consciousness. They claim only that they have discovered a simple method by which they may be able, at once, to eliminate an abuse of which the buying public has complained unavailingly. They hope, by cooperative effort, made possible because of a tremendous buying power, to eliminate the practice of profiteering in the commodities which they are obliged to purchase. To this end they are establishing a chain of cooperative stores, with a central distributing depot, which are to serve as supply houses, and in the conduct of which the farmers will share any profits or losses. It may be said that the plan is not new. It is not, so far as the cooperative store idea is concerned. But the undertaking is important because of its magnitude and its simplicity, as well as because of the ease with which its scope can be broadened. It can be made to extend across one state line after another in all directions, and it can as readily be made to include the marketing, storing, and transporting of those commodities which the farmer has to sell as the buying, manufacturing, and distributing of those necessary articles which he must seek. The problem seems purely economic. Its solution, logically, is by purely economic means.

The Emir Feisul's Visit to London

LONDON has always been hospitable to exiles, and it is safe to say that no more popular exile has visited London, for many years, than the Emir Feisul, whose loyalty to the allied cause in the Mid-East during the war, contributed so largely to the final defeat of the Turks. Many things, moreover, that have happened since the conclusion of the armistice have tended to enhance the Emir's popularity. For one thing, the British public is quite convinced that he has not had "a square deal," that both he and his people have been sacrificed to the exigencies of international diplomacy, and that Great

Britain has been betrayed into a position where the charge of failure to fulfill a binding obligation would be difficult to rebut.

The story of Emir Feisul and the Arab intervention in the great war is, of course, well known; how, in the latter part of 1915, Great Britain, in order to forestall the threatened holy war in Turkey, approached the Grand Sherief of Mecca, offering to recognize the Grand Sheriefian Province, together with wide additions, as an independent kingdom in return for the Grand Sherief's aid against the Turk; how the Grand Sherief accepted the offer; how he threw himself wholeheartedly into the struggle; how the Arab army, under the command of his son Emir Feisul, gradually grew in numbers and efficiency; how it cooperated, ever more effectively, with General Allenby, and how, after contributing largely to the successful British occupation of Palestine, it finally marched in triumph into the ancient Arab city of Damascus. Thus the Arabs had certainly fulfilled their share of the bargain, but when it came to a reckoning, difficulties were raised, chiefly by France. It was found that the original agreement with the Grand Sherief had been rendered largely nugatory by subsequent agreements and declarations, and although it was authoritatively declared that these agreements and declarations were not incompatible with one another, the effect of them, in practice, was to block completely the Arab hopes, at any rate so far as they centered in the establishment of an Arab kingdom in Syria. France, under the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916, demanded a mandate over Syria, and when the Syrian Arabs, in congress assembled at Damascus, last March, refused to accept this arrangement, and proclaimed Emir Feisul King of Syria, France sent an army against the new King, and the Emir became a fugitive.

The Emir Feisul, however, never ceased to press his claim, and today there seems to be a very good prospect that what Great Britain, her hands tied by agreements with France, was prevented from doing in Syria, she will endeavor to do in Mesopotamia. The British interpretation of a mandatory power differs from that of France in that it endeavors, wherever possible, to set up a national government, and supply the assistance necessary to secure its firm establishment. The Mesopotamian Arabs desire a king, and they look forward to a reunion of the Arab world. An Arab Kingdom of Mesopotamia would certainly be another step toward the realization of this hope. Whether the Emir Feisul's present visit to London is directly concerned with this matter is not yet quite clear, but the scheme is being hailed as a satisfactory solution, for the present at any rate, of a very complicated problem.

"Don Carlos" in New York

"DON CARLOS," a work lately revived at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, may be described as a thing of bronze, as severe in temper as the heroic bust of Schiller which, mounted on a high pedestal of gray stone, looks forth from a glen of Central Park, and as indefinite in meaning as a group of figures representing Verdi and his opera characters which some persons of Italian sympathies caused to be erected, a number of years ago, in an open space at the junction of Broadway and an uptown avenue. This work, studied closely, is found to represent not so much the period implied by its libretto, when Flanders was under the control of Spain and when the Inquisition flourished at Madrid, as it does the actual period when the composer put the notes on paper. Written by the Italian master to French words, and prepared for production at the Paris Opera in 1867, it may be said to express in all verity the time and place of its origin; and, as restored to the repertory by Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan Opera director, it is like an object of art left over from the great exposition of fifty-four years ago and set up for people who reside in New York, or who visit there, to contemplate.

Théophile Gautier, the French critic, who discussed "Don Carlos" in Napoleon III's official newspaper at the time of the first production, was no doubt aware that the work was in fact a nineteenth-century rather than a sixteenth-century picture. As a reviewer, however, he accepted the make-believe which the librettists and the composer prescribed and not only compared dutifully their hero with Schiller's, but went so far as to compare him with the Don Carlos of Gachard's biographical study, "Don Carlos and Philip II," remarking that while Schiller's prince "makes the historic one disappear," the Don Carlos of the play, who receives a tragical denial of his desire to become independent ruler of the Low Countries, is very nearly the same man as the Don Carlos of history. Again, Gautier must have known that the music of the opera was pure Veridian; yet he felt constrained to fall in with the gossip of the day and find in the score signs of the influence of Wagner.

More humanly the French critic got at his job when he commented on the men and women who took the leading rôles of the piece on the Imperial Opera House stage. "Obin," he explains, "was the Philip II, a person of gloomy impassivity and implacable coldness." Somewhat the same traits were to be discerned in the King, whom Mr. Didur, the Metropolitan bass, portrayed, though the impassivity was that of a trustful instead of a contemptuous monarch, and the implacableness was that of one who punishes conscientiously instead of brutally. "Faure," Gautier goes on to say, "was noble and elegant as the Marquess of Posá." So, too, was Mr. de Luca, the Metropolitan baritone; and to nobility and grace he added devotion and fidelity. Indeed, all the artists in the American revival seem to have conceived their characterizations from their hearts more than the artists of the first French cast conceived them, which perhaps indicates that opera interpretation has become less a matter of external show and more a matter of feeling than it was in other days.

Gautier, further, describes the scene in which the Flemish deputies make their complaint to the King as producing a great effect. Such things undoubtedly used to be easier of achievement for opera stage managers than they are now, because this scene came just a little short of ludicrous as the Metropolitan performers

enacted it. That could be explained by the requirements of the theater clock in New York. For pageantry which formerly might last until the morning hours must now finish considerably short of midnight; and opera scores of the Second Empire have to submit to much curtailing, to the lessening of the pomp and the weakening of the spectacular emphasis.

In general, according to Gautier, writer of Monday critiques for the official journal of the Empire, "Don Carlos" surprised the Parisians but scarcely charmed them. It took hold in somewhat the same way upon New Yorkers, surprising them in music like that of the cloister episode of the second act, which seemed to echo through architectural spaces even more vast than those which Joseph Urban, bold and impressive scenic designer though he is, could construct; charming them, nevertheless, in arias like those of the Princess Eboli, which, "poignant" as Mme. Gueymard sang them for the first time, were moving and lovely as Mme. Matzenauer gave their melodies modern expression.

Editorial Notes

HUNGARY would dearly like to follow those countries which, republican in constitution, still cherish heritages after a monarchy. No one, of course, takes much notice of the feeble voice of monarchism in Paris or in Lisbon; but there has been too little time to gauge accurately the significance of the curious rivalry of the Hungarian National Monarchists who pin their faith to Archduke Albrecht and the Legitimists, who apparently want the former Hapsburg King Charles back in Budapest. Newly-fledged republics are often like the proverbial cat on the fence: it is difficult to know which way they will eventually jump. The French Republic not only selected a prince in Louis Napoleon as President, but held in its legislative assembly 500 Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists. The curious fact must be placed on record that the mass of Frenchmen voted for monarchical candidates because they believed the Republic was dangerous to law and order!

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Observer found Albert Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, in a blue denim apron at his Oceanographic museum and broached the subject of democracy. "I said to my people," declared the monarch, "that we in Monaco ought not to be behind the times. The day of autocracy is past. You shall have a constitution, the latest word in democratic charters. I have divided Monaco into twenty-four districts. Let each of them elect a representative and these shall be your national legislature." Well," continued the Prince, "they took it into their heads that I was trying to foist on them work which rightly should be done by me. 'Why bother us now to change?' they said. And to this very day we are wrangling about it." With such a touching demonstration of faith in princes, there should remain at least one oasis in the wilderness which Nicholas Lenine and his myrmidons are reputed to intend making of the world, namely, the tiny principality of the Monegasques.

IF THE differentiation between the auxiliary verbs "shall" and "will" did not serve a very useful purpose, its disregard by all sorts of people, from cub reporters to public officials and platform orators, might be less worthy of comment. None of these people, presumably, wishes to duplicate the error of the miscreant who, finding himself unexpectedly in deep water, undertook to express despair with that oft-quoted cry, "Oh, I will drown; nobody shall help me." Yet they are all headed in the same direction. And what shall one say of this well-known Harvard professor, who, in the college newspaper a day or two ago, signed this official notice: "I will be unable to meet my classes this week"? Certainly if the professor's inability to do his work is a matter of his own volition, there must be serious question as to his worthiness for a faculty position in a great university. And if it is not a matter of his volition, how dare he publicly offer such an example of incorrect English speech to the whole student body, let alone outsiders?

GLOVES have a variety of uses, and it rather dampens the ardor of the glove enthusiast to read that these articles of apparel are expected to remain high in price in France for some months to come because of industrial and transportation obstacles. Very far back in history the use of gloves is recorded, Queen Elizabeth being a specialist in the ornamental sort. All down through the centuries they have been employed to stave off the rigors of winter and of the glittering months that flank it, but they also have had an important place in the decorative scheme. But gloves have a use that is unique, a use they seldom are credited with, and that is to cover the hands of editors when criticizing temperamental artists and literary people whose dislike for being approached without gloves is quite pronounced.

IT is just as well when one is choosing ancestors to see that they are of the right sort, but it is useless to be too particular as to their headgear. A dealer in pictures in Edgware Road, London, said a client wrote and asked him to send him some ancestors, and mentioned that he would like to have them wearing wigs, because this feature made them more respectable and more remote. Willing to oblige, the dealer picked out the most remote and respectable, and even included Dr. Johnson in the party. The trouble began when his client returned the "ancestors." One has heard of gigs being a sign of respectability, but wigs have evidently failed to prove that they are in the same category.

AFTER a recent official visit to a Canadian jail, the first of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection was that physical exercise, in the form of games, should be allowed for well-behaved prisoners. This plan certainly seems sound, as the aim of punishment should be both to act as a deterrent on wrongdoing and to make a man a better citizen. In other words, law-breakers need to learn to "play the game," and there are few things which will teach a man this so quickly as literally playing games, and thus learning true sportsmanship.